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SETTLEMENT

OF THE

SIRSA DISTRICT,

1860.

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OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
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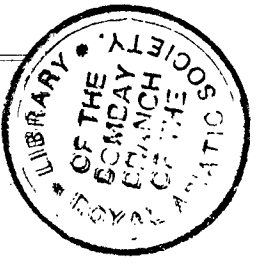
SETTLEMENT

OF THE

SIRSA DISTRICT.

108832







CX-0-25

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From E. L. BRANDRETH, ESQ., *Commissioner and Superintendent Hissár Division, to the Financial Commissioner for the Panjáb, No. 87 dated Camp Dehli, the 22nd May* 1860.

I have the honor to submit the report and general statements of the revised settlement of the Ránia parganah of the Sirsa District.

2. In 1854 Captain Robertson began the revision; in 1856 the jamas were given out; but before he had reported on the working of the revised assessment, the Mutiny broke out. Mr. Oliver has now furnished the statements and submitted a short report.

3. The whole area of the parganah is 520,530 acres, of which only 170,672 are at present under cultivation, 294,913 are culturable, 11,994 acres of land till lately cultivated are now abandoned, 22,387 acres are barren, and 20,564 acres are reported as lákhiráj.

4. The jama proposed by Captain Robertson, and reported for sanction by Mr. Oliver on this parganah, is progressive on some of the villages, and was to last for 20 years from 1856-57. For the first year it is to be Rs. 55,320, for the 20th year Rs. 64,951. Why the jama is made progressive is not expressly stated, but it is no doubt owing to the extent of culturable waste there is in the tract under assessment.

5. There are three different classes of villages, Mr. Oliver states, in the Ránia parganah, two of them being very sandy and capable of producing only inferior crops; they are entirely unirrigated and dependent on the yearly down-fall of rain. The rate per acre on the whole area in one of the villages of the most inferior land is as low as one ana four pie or two anas one pie per acre on the cultivated land. The third kind of land is found in those villages which are overflowed by the waters of the Ghaggar, the only stream that waters this parganah. These lands are very rich and easily tilled, yield rice, tobacco, and other superior crops; in one village of this tract the jama per acre on the whole area reaches as high as Re. 1-4-11, and on the cultivated area as high as Rs. 2-8-4.

6. The rates mentioned by Mr. Oliver as those at which Captain Robertson assessed the classes here referred to are—

1st	class	from	Re. 0-1-3	to	Re. 0-1-6	per bigah.	
2nd	„	„	„ 0-1-9	to	„ 0-2-0	„	
3rd	„	„	„ 1-0-0	to	„ 2-0-0	„	on rice, and

from three to two anas on wheat and grain.

Mr. Oliver does not mention whether the rates in the 1st and 2nd classes are on cultivation or on what, nor can they be collected from

the area statement, the rates on which seem in no way to correspond with those here quoted; nor does Mr. Oliver show what villages are under each class; he has mixed them all up indiscriminately.

7. Many new villages were established by Captain Robertson, cultivators were induced to emigrate from neighbouring territories and take up the land, so that now there is not an acre in the Rania parganah to which the name of some proprietor is not set down.

8. The jamas, as proposed by Captain Robertson, have worked well, and do not appear too heavy, except in 20 villages. Regarding these 20 villages Mr. Oliver has submitted a proposition, the adoption of which I cannot recommend. He considers that in some years, when the state of the rice be favorable, these villages will be able to pay the full jama assessed upon them by Captain Robertson. In unfavorable seasons, however, he thinks that these villages will be unable to meet the full demand; he therefore proposes that the jama be reduced by Rs. 4,711, distributed as per Appendix A to his letter; but as in some years it may be just and advisable to levy the full sum, he would leave it to the discretion of the District Officer to levy this Rs. 4,711, or any part of it he may deem fit, as a surplus jama.

9. In place of this scheme I would suggest that Captain Robertson's jama be allowed to remain as it is for two or three years at any rate, and the Deputy Commissioner report when any remission be required, whether to the full extent of the margin, Rs. 4,711, he proposes, or some fractional part of it. The full demand will then appear on the jistbandi, and the assessment of Captain Robertson, whose rates in the other parganahs met with the approbation of the Sadr Board, will be left intact. After further experience it will be seen whether the villages referred to by Mr. Oliver are permanently beyond the influence of the Ghaggar.

10. It is very possible also that the plan referred to in the 19th para. of Mr. Oliver's report of embanking the course of the Ghaggar, and what seems a very useful measure, may answer the purpose of giving these villages the supply of water they require. I make this proposal also, because Captain Robertson's jamas seem to me in general unusually light; and I am unwilling, consequently, to propose reductions without seeing clear grounds for doing so. I have noticed that many villages have been punished with fines equal to 15 or 20 times the amount of the jama for offences committed during the Mutiny, which fines were apparently paid without difficulty. I question if such measures would have been possible in any other district in the Panjáb.

11. Mr. Oliver, moreover, does not in any way explain the exact grounds on which his proposed reductions are calculated, and I do not feel at all certain that they have been judiciously made. Take, for

instance, the village of Humáyún Khera, No. 128, in which he reduces the jama from Rs. 110 to Rs. 16, and yet he leaves the Police expenses at Rs. 58, being at the rate of 350 per cent. on his proposed jama.

12. I will now proceed to make a few remarks on the statements herewith submitted. The Police statement shows that the Police charges are most extravagant. In some cases the Deputy Commissioner kept up the old staff of village servants without enquiring into the present requirements of the village. For instance, village No. 35 pays a jama of Rs. 404, but there are given to it three chaukidárs and four baláhirs, who being paid as they are in cash and in kind, cost the village not less than Rs. 150 a year, more than one-third of the whole jama. On looking into the other statements for an explanation of this I find that at the first settlement this village, Cháwal, paid Rs. 1,700 a year; its jama, decreasing each settlement, has at last came down to Rs. 404. It is likely enough that in the palmier days by the village a strong watch and ward establishment was required, but I cannot think that now so large a force of chaukidárs can be necessary. It may be that the cultivators of the "raqbah" of village 37 live in village 35; even then so many as six village officers would hardly be required.

13. From the statements before me I have no means of judging of the number of houses in each village.

14. Besides, it does not appear whether the chaukidári fees are paid by the zamindárs after making good the full jama, or whether the chaukidárs are paid out out of the jama. I conclude the former is the case, but would point out that those revenue rates must be exceedingly elastic, not to say inapt, where the zamindárs can afford to pay for their watch and ward at the rate of 50 per cent. on their village jama.

15. The village No. 76 of the Police statement must be very lightly assessed at Rs. 74 per annum, or else the villagers must find it very difficult to pay Rs. 24 to their chaukidárs, and to make an allowance in kind to their baláhir of about Rs. 13 more.

16. But though I have taken exception to some parts of the settlement, as the state of it is shown in Mr. Oliver's report, yet I recommend its being sanctioned for the following reasons:—

1*st*.—Because it was made by Captain Robertson, who had great experience and knowledge of the district, and who had previously settled several parganahs to the entire satisfaction of the Sadr Board. Some of his reports were submitted for the perusal of your predecessor, and met, I believe, with his approval.

2*nd*.—Because it has already been in force for four years out of the 20 for which it is proposed.

3*rd*.—Because, unless with the exceptions noticed by Mr. Oliver, which will be met, if necessary hereafter, in the manner before proposed, I am convinced the jamas are very light.

4*th*.—Though I object altogether to the high Police rates, yet they are not peculiar to this parganah; they are universal to the district, and in parganahs the jamas of which have already received Government sanction. In another parganah that I looked into when I had previously charge of the Hissár Division, I found the Police charges amounted on the whole to 36 per cent.

17. In the last Revenue Report I called Mr. Oliver's attention to this, with the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, and proposed to him certain plans for reducing the chaukidárs and turning the money that would be saved, and to which the villagers had agreed to pay, to account with their consent in constructing wells in suitable localities, which are so urgently required in this most arid tract of country. At a future settlement the Government will of course derive the benefit, but nothing has been done up to this date. I have again called Mr. Oliver's attention to the matter; but this is a question which, being as I have said, general to the district, need not, I think, be allowed to affect sanction being given to the settlement of this small parganah.

From R. H. DAVIES, ESQ., *Secretary to Government Panjáb, Civil Department, to the Financial Commissioner for the Panjáb, No.* 841 *dated Lahore,* 23rd *June* 1860.

His Honor is pleased to sanction the settlement of the Ránia parganah, as now reported, for 20 years from 1856.

From J. NAESMYTH, ESQ., *Offg. Commissioner and Superintendent Hissár Division, to the Financial Commissioner Panjáb, No.* 189 *dated Hissár,* 21*st September* 1861.

In reference to your No. 3402 dated 15th August 1861, I beg to submit the statement called for appertaining to the Sirsa Settlement.

1. Sirsa.
2. Sáhúwála.
3. Fázilká.

2. The Sirsa district is divided into three tahsíls, as per margin.

3. The revised settlement in the Sirsa tahsíl, which comprises three parganahs, as per margin, has received the sanction of Government, and the qistbandis for the current official year have been prepared accordingly.

1. Sirsa
2. Ránia.
3. Darbah.

4. The Sáhúwála tahsíl comprises two parganahs * ; the revised settlement in the first of these has been authoritatively sanctioned, and is shown in the qistbandi ; the revised assessment proposed for the second is noted in the accompanying statement. Hitherto the summary settlement of 1839-40 has been acted on, and is entered in the current year's qistbandi. No intermediate authorization to the continuance of this assessment, which was originally for three years, has ever been solicited. The proposed assessment, judging from the statement submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, appears light and suitable ; until, however, it is accepted by the people, it cannot be recommended for final sanction ; and as the Deputy Commissioner proposes to announce the revised jámas in December (when the matter will be duly reported in time to admit of the revised settlement coming into operation from the rabi of 1862-63), the summary assessment entered in this year's rent-roll can hold good for 1861-62.

* 1. Rori.
2. Gadah.

5. The Fázilká tahsíl comprises three parganahs, as per margin.

1. Wattú A.
2. Malout B.
3. Mahájani C.

A.—This parganah contains 123 villages ; of these 39 were in 1858-59 received from Fírozpúr, regularly settled ; one alluvial village was subsequently added and settled ; the remaining 83 are entered in the accompanying statement ; of these 83, Nos. 1 to 35 (inclusive) were summarily settled in 1847 and 1850 and 1855, as per margin. The entry in the rent-roll has been continuously for the 18 villages ; the assessment, which was fixed for three years in 1847, and the balance resulting from the revision of the 10 by Mr. Oliver in 1850, has annually been remitted as nominal, no intermediate authorization having been solicited. For the 17 the settlement was never reported, and no sanction obtained. Column 3 of the statement now submitted shows the original summary assessment of the 35, column 4 the alteration intermediately made by Mr. Oliver in 1850 to 1855 as regards the 10, and column 5 the proposed revised assessment ; but this revised assessment (which shows an increase of Rs. 940 on the demand now in force) has not yet been announced, and therefore cannot yet be recommended for sanction. This, however, will be arranged as in the former case, and for the current year the summary rent demand is entered in the qistbandi; but as the collections

1847.—18 villages for three years under sanction of N. W. Government, *but never renewed.*

1850 *to* 1855, by Mr. Oliver.—10 of the above were revised, and 17 others, reclaimed from the waste, were by this officer summarily settled, but neither was the revision of the ten sanctioned, nor the summary setttlement of the seventeen.

will be as heretofore on the intermediately modified assessment (column 4), giving a balance of Rs. 353 on the original summary demand, sanction for the present year to the modification, as in column 4, will enable the Rs. 353 to be authoritatively exhibited as "nominal balance" in the year's papers, and which has (as explained in my letter on the balances for 1860-61, No. 114 dated 31st May 1861) been hitherto done *unauthoritatively*.

6. As regards the remaining 48 villages entered in the statement for this parganah (Wattú), the revised assessment was (excepting the last three, as per margin, which are alluvial, and have been separately disposed of, *vide* No. 69 dated 6th April 1861), fixed and announced by Mr. Oliver in 1859, and entered in the district qistbandi for 1860-61, but no competent sanction has ever been solicited, and this is now required. The assessment appears, as far as I can judge, suitable, and I would beg that it be now confirmed,* as the present qistbandi entry is unauthorized, but was in 1860-61 included in the rent-roll in conformity with Financial Commissioner's instructions to the Commissioner (No. 2113 dated 29th May 1860) that no revenue was to be kept off the books, in view to getting the apparent confusion into some comprehensible and definite shape.

1. Chack Rohilla.
2. Kúnd Dára.
3. Ganj Bakhsh Sáni.

* Rs. 15,676.

7. This parganah* comprises 129 villages; of these 99 (numbered with red ink in the statement) were regularly settled in 1857-58, but no authorization to this assessment was ever solicited. In the qistbandi of 1861-62 (as fully explained in the letter I sent for your perusal, No 229 dated 30th May 1861), the Deputy Commissioner was directed to enter this assessment; but, instead of doing this, he exhibited in that document the revised demand of 79 villages (which exceeded the former demand), and for 20 villages still retained the summary settlement demand, which exceeded the revised demand, on which latter he acted, thus creating a balance of Rs. 4,426, which was shown as nominal. Authorization to the revised settlement of these 99 villages, which amounts to Rs. 13,282, and which has been in operation since 1857-58, is now solicited, to legalise the collections, adjust the balance which will appear for the current year, and to enable accuracy in the next qistbandi.

* B. Parganah Malout.

8. The remaining 30 villages of parganah Malout were settled by Mr. Oliver in 1853-54, as shown in the statement, and were entered in the qistbandi of 1860-61. The jamas are progressive, except in five instances. No sanction has ever been solicited; it is proposed that this assessment be confirmed.

9. This parganah* contains 45 villages, which in 1847 to 1852-53 were summarily settled for three years, which assessment is still acted on, as per column 3 of the statement. As the proposed revised assessment has not yet

* C. Parganah Mahájani.

been announced, no recommendation can yet be made. This will be done as in the former cases, and will be reported at the same time.

10. It will thus be seen that the revised settlement in—

Tahsíls.	
Sirsa ½ Sáhúwála	Have been authoritatively sanctioned.
In ½ Sáhúwála or parganah "Gadah."	The assessment will be declared in December on Mr. Oliver's return from leave.

In Tahsíl Fázilká :—

Wattú parganah.	35 *villages.*—The revised assessment to be announced during the season, and in the meantime sanction to the intermediate modification on summary settlement, whereby a yearly balance of Rs. 353 is caused, be solicited. 45 *villages.*—(Rs. 15,676 revised jama) announced in 1859, and acted on since 1860-61, to be authoritatively sanctioned.
Malout parganah.	99 *villages.*—Settled in 1857-58, and assessment accepted in that year, from which date the revised assessment, Rs. 13,282, has been acted on, should be now authoritatively sanctioned. 30 *villages.*—Settled in 1855, progressive jamas (estates reclaimed from the waste), sanction to which should be obtained.
Mahájani parganah.	The entire parganah was summarily settled in 1847, which has been to this day acted on and entered in the qistbandi, as revised assessment has not been announced, for the report will, as in the case of "Gadáh" and part of parganah Wattú, be hereafter furnished.

11. I trust I may have sufficiently elucidated what must be pronounced a very confused state of matters. My letter to Mr. Oliver, No. 229 dated 30th May 1861, which I sent for your perusal, will have already explained the state of the case. With the current year, however, all difficulties will cease, and all will be arranged to ensure strictly accurate entries in the qistbandis of the Sirsa District for 1862-63.

Statement showing the results of the revision of Settlement of Parganahs Gadah, Wattu, Malout, and Mahajant, in the Sirsa District.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Parganah.	Village.	Assessment last sanctioned.	Assessment intermediately fixed.	Revised assessment.	Compared with last sanctioned assessment. Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	TAHSIL SAHUWALA.						
Gadah	Aspaulkhera ...	...	...	183 0 0	183 0 0	...	The assessment last sanctioned in column 3 is the summary settlement sanctioned for three years in 1839-40, and which has been acted up to to the present moment.
,,	Usihar ...	225 0 0	...	311 0 0	86 0 0	...	
,,	Ahnandgarh ...	50 0 0	...	298 0 0	248 0 0	...	
,,	Udha ...	225 0 0	...	593 0 0	368 0 0	...	
,,	Badal ...	275 0 0	...	352 0 0	77 0 0	...	
,,	Bazidwala ...	150 0 0	...	200 0 0	50 0 0	...	
,,	Bapp ...	200 0 0	...	300 0 0	100 0 0	...	The amounts shown in column 5 are the revised assessments proposed to be given out in the ensuing cold season, and according to which the next qistbandi of 1862-63 will be prepared.
,,	Burjchangu ...	341 0 0	...	232 0 0	...	109 0 0	
,,	Bring Khera ...	150 0 0	...	356 0 0	206 0 0	...	
,,	Banwala, 1st ...	50 0 0	...	100 0 0	50 0 0	...	
,,	Banwala, 2nd ...	50 0 0	...	120 0 0	70 0 0	...	

„	Banotiwali	...	25	0	0	...	...	...	128	0	0	103	0	0	...	...	...
„	Bupshuhire	...	125	0	0	...	...	...	300	0	0	175	0	0	...	...	...
„	Bahadur Khera	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0	150	0	0	...	...	...
„	Bhagsar	...	60	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0	140	0	0	...	...	...
„	Bhagu	...	100	0	0	...	...	...	100	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„	Bhirajpur	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	170	0	0	120	0	0	...	...	...
„	Bhagwanpura	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	177	0	0	127	0	0	...	...	...
„	Bhangu	...	325	0	0	...	...	...	425	0	0	100	0	0	...	...	...
„	Bhur Khera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0	150	0	0	...	...	...
„	Bhima	...	150	0	0	...	...	...	268	0	0	118	0	0	...	...	...
„	Biduwali	...	150	0	0	...	...	...	150	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„	Biruwali Gudah	...	640	0	0	...	...	...	640	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„	Daniana	...	100	0	0	...	...	...	133	0	0	33	0	0	...	...	...
„	Pajawah	...	100	0	0	...	...	...	245	0	0	149	0	0	...	...	...
„	Pakka	...	350	0	0	...	...	...	400	0	0	50	0	0	...	...	...
„	Panjmala	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	83	0	0	33	0	0	...	...	...
„	Panjuwana	...	180	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0	20	0	0	...	...	...
„	Panniwali Nauabad	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	400	0	0	350	0	0	...	...	...
„	Panniwali near Khunian	...	75	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0	125	0	0	...	...	...
	Carried over	...	4,346	0	0	...	...	...	7,618	0	0	3,381	0	0	109	0	0

The revised jama of estates in Parganah Gadah was not given out (although all the papers relating to the assessment have been completed) owing to the famine, as almost all the estates had half their population removed to other parts of the country, and it is hoped that, by the setting in of the cold season, they will all have returned, or rather nearly so.

The estates opposite which no amount is shown in column 3 are those formed in the waste of estates, and now brought under a separate number, and consequently separately assessed.

Statement showing the results of the revision of Settlement—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Parganah.	Village.	Assessment last sanctioned.	Assessment intermediately fixed.	Revised assessment.	Compared with last sanctioned assessment. Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward ...	4,346 0 0	... ...	7,618 0 0	3,381 0 0	109 0 0	
	Tahsil Sahuwala—*contd.*						
Gadah ...	Panniwali Mohraika ...	60 0 0	... ...	165 0 0	105 0 0	... ...	
„	Phaggu ...	550 0 0	... ...	700 0 0	150 0 0	... ...	
„	Phullu ...	550 0 0	... ...	650 0 0	100 0 0	... ...	
„	Pipli ...	360 0 0	... ...	397 0 0	37 0 0	... ...	
„	Pir Khira ...	50 0 0	... ...	162 0 0	112 0 0	... ...	
„	Taruwana ...	300 0 0	... ...	400 0 0	100 0 0	... ...	
„	Takht Mal ...	325 0 0	... ...	441 0 0	116 0 0	... ...	
„	Tirmala ...	25 0 0	... ...	119 0 0	94 0 0	... ...	
„	Tighri ...	100 0 0	... ...	117 0 0	17 0 0	... ...	
„	Tiloka ...	250 0 0	... ...	346 0 0	96 0 0	... ...	
„	Thiraj ...	175 0 0	... ...	248 0 0	73 0 0	... ...	
„	Jandwali ...	50 0 0	... ...	149 0 0	99 0 0	... ...	
„	Jassa Khira ...	... ...	... ...	135 0 0	135 0 0	... ...	

,,	Jagmalwali	...	450	0	0	...	...	...	585	0	0	135	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Jalalana	...	100	0	0	...	...	...	322	0	0	222	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Jandwala	...	70	0	0	...	...	...	186	0	0	116	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Jogiwala	...	300	0	0	...	...	...	350	0	0	50	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Jhiri	...	175	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0	25	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Jhoti Khira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0	150	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Jhorar	...	300	0	0	...	...	...	533	0	0	233	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Jhorar Khira	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0	150	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Chatranwali	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	181	0	0	131	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Chattha	...	200	0	0	...	...	...	170	0	0	...	...	...	30	0	0		
,,	Chack Bani	...	6	0	0	...	...	...	9	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Chack Monawali	...	39	0	0	...	...	...	39	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
,,	Chandan Khira	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	100	0	0	50	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Chunnu	...	400	0	0	...	...	...	400	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
,,	Chautala	...	800	0	0	...	...	...	1,575	0	0	775	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Chormar Khira	...	25	0	0	...	...	...	167	0	0	142	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Chatrian	...	185	0	0	...	...	...	192	0	0	7	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Hassu	...	225	0	0	...	...	...	300	0	0	75	0	0	...	...	...		
	Dadu	...	650	0	0	...	...	...	892	0	0	243	0	0	...	...	...		
	Carried over	...	11,216	0	0	...	...	...	18,199	0	0	7,122	0	0	139	0	0		

Statement showing the results of the revision of Settlement—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Parganah.	Village.	Assessment last sanctioned.	Assessment intermediately fixed.	Revised assessment.	Compared with last sanctioned assessment. Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward ...	11,216 0 0	...	18,199 0 0	7,122 0 0	139 0 0	
	TAHSIL SAHUWALA—*contd.*						
Gadah ...	Daduka-mat ...	50 0 0	...	281 0 0	231 0 0	...	
„	Daulatpura ...	50 0 0	...	198 0 0	148 0 0	...	
„	Dharmpura ...	150 0 0	...	182 0 0	32 0 0	...	
„	Daisu Jodha ...	750 0 0	...	925 0 0	175 0 0	...	
„	Daisu Khurd ...	100 0 0	...	118 0 0	18 0 0	...	
„	Daisu Malkana ...	550 0 0	...	802 0 0	252 0 0	...	
„	Diwan Khira ...	...	...	107 0 0	107 0 0	...	
„	Dabwali ...	300 0 0	...	614 0 0	314 0 0	...	
„	Rampura 1st ...	100 0 0	...	189 0 0	89 0 0	...	
„	Rampura 2nd ...	50 0 0	...	190 0 0	140 0 0	...	
„	Ramsura ...	50 0 0	...	186 0 0	136 0 0	...	
„	Ram Nagar Khira Udha ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	
„	Ratta Khira ...	100 0 0	...	166 0 0	66 0 0	...	

,,	Rajpura	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	100	0	0	50	0	0	....	...	...
,,	Raghuwana	....	200	0	0	...	..	...	372	0	0	172	0	0	...	...	...
,,	Rohan	....	145	0	0	...	...	...	156	0	0	11	0	0	...	...	...
,,	Rohairanwali	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	300	0	0	250	0	0	...	...	...
,,	Sabu Khira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0	150	0	0	...	...	...
,,	Salam Khira	....	50	0	0	...	...	...	130	0	0	80	0	0	...	.	...
,,	Sujan Khira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	0	0	169	0	0	...	...	...
,,	Sukh Chain	...	325	0	0	...	...	...	647	0	0	322	0	0	...	...	...
,,	Singhanwala	...	200	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	Singpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517	0	0	517	0	0	...	...	...
,,	Sawayipur	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	76	0	0	26	0	0	...	...	...
,,	Sohuwala	...	300	0	0	...	...	...	486	0	0	186	0	0	...	...	...
,,	Sainpal Khira	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	100	0	0	50	0	0	...	...	...
,,	Saima Khira	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0	150	0	0	...	...	...
,,	Shaikhopura	...	200	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	Shergarh	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	250	0	0	200	0	0	...	...	...
,,	Ullika, near Bhima	...	250	0	0	...	...	...	300	0	0	50	0	0	...	...	...
,,	Ullika, near Masita	...	75	0	0	...	...	...	313	0	0	238	0	0	...	...	...
,,	Fattehpur	..	200	0	0	...	...	...	150	0	0	...	...	...	50	0	0
	Carried over	...	15,711	0	0	...	...	...	27,173	0	0	11,651	0	0	189	0	0

Statement showing the results of the revision of Settlement—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Parganah.	Village.	Assessment last sanctioned.	Assessment intermediately fixed.	Revised assessment.	Compared with last sanctioned assessment. Increase.	Compared with last sanctioned assessment. Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward ...	15,711 0 0	... ...	27,17[illegible] 0 0	11,651 0 0	189 0 0	
	TAHSIL SAHUWALA–*contd.*						
Gadah ...	Fattehpur Jutawali ...	50 0 0	... ...	150 0 0	100 0 0	... ...	
,,	Fattehpur Khira Pipli ...	... ...	... ...	166 0 0	166 0 0	... ...	
,,	Fatuyiwali ...	125 0 0	... ...	200 0 0	75 0 0	... ...	
,,	Kalanwali ...	1,150 0 0	... ...	1,250 0 0	100 0 0	... ...	
,,	Karamgarh ...	375 0 0	... ...	450 0 0	75 0 0	... ...	
,,	Karota Khira ...	50 0 0	... ...	120 0 0	70 0 0	... ...	
,,	Kakkhanwali ...	75 0 0	... ...	150 0 0	75 0 0	... ...	
,,	Kamal ...	110 0 0	... ...	200 0 0	90 0 0	... ...	
,,	Kumarwala ...	50 0 0	... ...	150 0 0	100 0 0	... ...	
,,	Kurayiwala ...	50 0 0	... ...	104 0 0	54 0 0	... ...	
,,	Kurangawali ...	140 0 0	... ...	400 0 0	260 0 0	... ...	
,,	Khanwala ...	150 0 0	... ...	130 0 0	... ...	20 0 0	
,,	Khayi Shair Garh ...	100 0 0	... ...	261 0 0	161 0 0	... ...	

,,	Khutraon	...	200	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	Khuriana Jiudaka	...	100	0	0	...	...	...	150	0	0	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
,,	Khuriana Dewanaka	...	75	0	0	...	...	...	100	0	0	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
,,	Khira Ganga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	0	0	174	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
,,	Khokhar	...	100	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0	100	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
,,	Khunyian	...	125	0	0	...	...	...	203	0	0	78	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
,,	Khiowali	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	400	0	0	350	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
,,	Khiowali, near Mehnak		100	0	0	...	...	...	100	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	Kilanwali	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	300	0	0	250	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
,,	Kaywal	...	225	0	0	...	...	...	315	0	0	90	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
,,	Gudrana	...	700	0	0	...	...	...	500	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0		
,,	Gaggar	...	250	0	0	...	...	...	250	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	Ganga	...	450	0	0	...	...	...	924	0	0	474	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
,,	Gobindgarh	...	55	0	0	...	...	...	150	0	0	95	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
,,	Gobindgarh Khira Masitan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	0	0	134	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
,,	Gadah Khas	...	417	0	0	...	...	...	460	0	0	43	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
,,	Ghokawali	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	450	0	0	400	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
,,	Lakkarwali	...	80	0	0	...	...	...	536	0	0	456	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
,,	Lakhuwana	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	123	0	0	73	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over	...	21,213	0	0	...	...	...	36,573	0	0	15,769	0	0	409	0	0		

Statement showing the results of the revision of Settlement—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Parganah.	Village.	Assessment last sanctioned.	Assessment intermediately fixed.	Revised assessment.	Compared with last sanctioned assessment. Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward ...	21,213 0 0	... ...	36,573 0 0	15,769 0 0	409 0 0	
	TAHSIL SAHUWALA—*contd.*						
Gadha ...	Lambi ...	225 0 0	... ...	325 0 0	100 0 0	... ...	
„	Lohgarh ...	50 0 0	... ...	200 0 0	150 0 0	... ...	
„	Makha ...	150 0 0	... ...	195 0 0	45 0 0	... ...	
„	Maun ...	350 0 0	... ...	350 0 0	... ...	... ...	
„	Mangiana ...	125 0 0	... ...	264 0 0	139 0 0	... ...	
„	Mithrin ...	75 0 0	... ...	258 0 0	183 0 0	... ...	
„	Mithrin near Gaggar ...	250 0 0	... ...	344 0 0	94 0 0	... ...	
„	Muhammadpur ...	50 0 0	... ...	154 0 0	104 0 0	... ...	
„	Mehmud Khira ...	50 0 0	... ...	100 0 0	50 0 0	... ...	
„	Midu Khira ...	50 0 0	... ...	100 0 0	50 0 0	... ...	
„	Masitan ...	150 0 0	... ...	449 0 0	299 0 0	... ...	
„	Malakpur ...	59 0 0	... ...	130 0 0	71 0 0	... ...	
„	Moti Khira ...	... ...	... ...	161 0 0	161 0 0	... ...	

,,	Maujgarh	...	100	0	0	...	...	...	250	0	0	150	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Moranwali	...	120	0	0	...	...	...	82	0	0	...	...	...	38	0	0		
,,	Monawali	...	63	0	0	...	...	...	130	0	0	67	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Mehna	...	250	0	0	...	...	...	373	0	0	123	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Nahranwali	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	100	0	0	50	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Naurang	...	300	0	0	...	...	...	387	0	0	87	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Nepalpur	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	147	0	0	97	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Nahianwali	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	400	0	0	350	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Niluwali	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	106	0	0	56	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Hybuwana	...	100	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0	100	0	0	...	...	...		
			23,930	0	0	...	...	...	41,778	0	0	18,295	0	0	447	0	0		
	TAHSIL FAZILKA.																		
Wattu ...	Odianwala	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	75	0	0	25	0	0	...	...	...		
,,	Buncowala	...	50	0	0	25	0	0	36	0	0	...	...	...	14	0	0		
,,	Panchowala	...	100	0	0	50	0	0	100	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
,,	Farwanwala	...	50	0	0	30	0	0	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
,,	Tarkanwala	...	100	0	0	50	0	0	57	0	0	...	...	...	43	0	0		
,,	Jandwala	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	53	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...		
	Carried over	...	400	0	0	155	0	0	371	0	0	28	0	0	57	0	0		

Statement showing the results of the revision of Settlement—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Parganah.	Village.	Assessment last sanctioned.	Assessment intermediately fixed.	Revised assessment.	COMPARED WITH LAST SANCTIONED ASSESSMENT. Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward ...	400 0 0	155 0 0	371 0 0	28 0 0	57 0 0	
	TAHSIL FAZILKA-*contd.*						
Wattu ...	Churiwala ...	100 0 0	62 0 0	54 0 0	... ...	46 0 0	
"	Shujrana ...	229 0 0	... ...	116 0 0	... ...	113 0 0	
"	Baraiwala ...	50 0 0	... ...	118 0 0	68 0 0	... ...	
"	Banwala ...	20 0 0	... ...	26 0 0	6 0 0	... ...	
"	Banuwala ...	50 0 0	... ...	66 0 0	16 0 0	... ...	
"	Baiganwali ...	50 0 0	... ...	121 0 0	71 0 0	... ...	
"	Tilaiwala ...	25 0 0	... ...	33 0 0	8 0 0	... ...	
"	Chatrian ...	50 0 0	... ...	65 0 0	15 0 0	... ...	
"	Khanwala ...	50 0 0	... ...	100 0 0	50 0 0	... ...	
"	Singhpura ...	50 0 0	... ...	79 0 0	29 0 0	... ...	
"	Siwaniwala ...	50 0 0	... ...	85 0 0	35 0 0	... ...	
"	Shetirwala ...	50 0 0	... ...	91 0 0	41 0 0	... ...	
"	Sabuwana ...	50 0 0	... ...	124 0 0	74 0 0	... ...	

,,	Kankarwala	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	52	0	0	2	0	0	...	...	...	
,,	Kotewala	...	100	0	0	50	0	0	80	0	0	...	...	...	20	0	0	
,,	Kourawali	...	50	0	0	40	0	0	70	0	0	20	0	0	...	...	...	
,,	Khuban	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	126	0	0	76	0	0	...	...	...	
,,	Khola Muhammadka	...	100	0	0	50	0	0	44	0	0	...	...	...	56	0	0	
,,	Khuian	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	135	0	0	85	0	0	...	...	...	
,,	Khiwawala	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	138	0	0	88	0	0	...	...	...	
,,	Kiruwala	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	55	0	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	
,,	Kirianwali	...	60	0	0	50	0	0	75	0	0	15	0	0	...	...	...	
,,	Kikarwala	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	53	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	
,,	Lukhaiwali	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	120	0	0	70	0	0	...	...	...	
,,	Lundaywali	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	62	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...	
,,	Muhammadpur	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	58	0	0	8	0	0	...	...	...	
,,	Muradwala	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	76	0	0	26	0	0	...	...	...	
,,	Mothanwali	...	100	0	0	50	0	0	78	0	0	...	...	...	22	0	0	
,,	Hiranwali	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	82	0	0	32	0	0	...	...	...	
			2,184	0	0	457	0	0	2,753	0	0	883	0	0	314	0	0	
,,	Ahsofwala	...	341	0	0	...	...	...	304	0	0	...	...	...	37	0	0	The estates on this parganah from this number to the end have had their jamas given out to them, and have been accepted.
,,	Badha	...	318	0	0	...	...	...	208	0	0	...	...	...	110	0	0	
	Carried over	...	2,843	0	0	457	0	0	3,265	0	0	883	0	0	461	0	0	

Statement showing the results of the revision of Settlement—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Parganah.	Village.	Assessment last sanctioned.	Assessment intermediately fixed.	Revised assessment.	Compared with last sanctioned assessment. Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward ...	2,843 0 0	457 0 0	3,265 0 0	883 0 0	461 0 0	
	TAHSIL FAZILKA-*contd.*						
Wattu ...	Bakhu Shah ...	378 0 0	... ...	237 0 0	... ...	141 0 0	
,,	Jhangar ...	934 0 0	... ...	858 0 0	... ...	76 0 0	
,,	Jiwanpur ...	241 0 0	... ...	169 0 0	... ...	72 0 0	
,,	Chack Gulshah ...	... ...	... ...	24 0 0	24 0 0	... ...	
,,	Chack Muhammad Pira	... ...	... ...	55 0 0	55 0 0	... ...	
,,	Chack Muhammad Usman ...	... ...	... ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	... ...	
,,	Dara ...	1,047 0 0	... ...	802 0 0	... ...	245 0 0	
,,	Ramnagar ...	90 0 0	... ...	105 0 0	15 0 0	... ...	
,,	Rana ...	1,443 0 0	... ...	806 0 0	... ...	637 0 0	
,,	Secandri ...	118 0 0	... ...	159 0 0	41 0 0	... ...	
,,	Sultanpur ...	100 0 0	... ...	213 0 0	113 0 0	... ...	
,,	Salcim Shah ...	2,301 0 0	... ...	1,529 0 0	... ...	772 0 0	

,,	Shikarpur	...	667	0	0	...	...	...	270	0	0	...	...	...	397	0	0
,,	Alam Shah	...	713	0	0	...	...	...	542	0	0	...	...	...	171	0	0
,,	Ubdu Khalik	...	315	0	0	...	...	...	327	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...
,,	Kadar Bakhsh	...	546	0	0	...	...	...	327	0	0	...	...	...	219	0	0
,,	Kabul Shah	...	207	0	0	...	...	...	226	0	0	19	0	0	...	...	...
,,	Kutb-ud-din	...	150	0	0	...	...	...	132	0	0	...	...	...	18	0	0
,,	Kalayi	...	52	0	0	...	...	...	93	0	0	41	0	0	...	...	...
,,	Kandar	...	782	0	0	...	...	...	429	0	0	...	...	...	353	0	0
,,	Khokhar	...	120	0	0	...	...	...	156	0	0	36	0	0	...	...	...
,,	Gagan	...	448	0	0	...	...	...	269	0	0	...	...	...	179	0	0
,,	Gul Shah	...	172	0	0	...	...	...	104	0	0	...	...	...	68	0	0
,,	Ganj Bakhsh	...	516	0	0	...	...	...	502	0	0	...	...	...	14	0	0
,,	Ganjuwala	...	584	0	0	...	...	...	450	0	0	...	...	...	134	0	0
,,	Ghurmi	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	34	0	0	...	...	...	16	0	0
,,	Lashkardin	...	201	0	0	...	...	...	102	0	0	...	...	...	99	0	0
,,	Lukmanpur	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	189	0	0	139	0	0	...	...	...
,,	Muhammad Islam	...	200	0	0	...	...	...	168	0	0	...	...	...	32	0	0
,,	Muhammad Amira	...	320	0	0	...	...	..	220	0	0	...	...	...	100	0	0
,,	Muhammad Pira	...	732	0	0	...	...	...	532	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0
	Carried over	...	16,320	0	0	457	0	0	13,297	0	0	1,381	0	0	4,404	0	0

Statement showing the results of the revision of Settlement—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Parganah.	Village.	Assessment last sanctioned.	Assessment intermediately fixed.	Revised assessment.	Compared with last sanctioned assessment. Increase.	Compared with last sanctioned assessment. Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward ...	16,320 0 0	457 0 0	13,297 0 0	1,381 0 0	4,404 0 0	
	TAHSIL FAZILKA-*contd.*						
Wattu ...	Muhammad Usman ...	462 0 0	... ...	236 0 0	... ...	226 0 0	
,,	Muhammad Yar Chisti	537 0 0	... ...	265 0 0	... ...	272 0 0	
,,	Mouzzam ...	1,448 0 0	... ...	1,042 0 0	... ...	406 0 0	
,,	Mambaika ...	641 0 0	... ...	689 0 0	48 0 0	... ...	
,,	Moharbakar ...	826 0 0	... ...	1,034 0 0	208 0 0	... ...	
,,	Mohar Jamshare ...	95 0 0	... ...	153 0 0	58 0 0	... ...	
,,	Mohar Sona ...	103 0 0	... ...	313 0 0	210 0 0	... ...	
,,	Mohar Khiwa ...	153 0 0	... ...	178 0 0	25 0 0	... ...	
,,	Mehtamnaggar ...	416 0 0	... ...	296 0 0	... ...	120	
,,	Nur Muhammad ...	227 0 0	... ...	124 0 0	... ...	103 0 0	
,,	Wariampur ...	50 0 0	... ...	218 0 0	168 0 0	... ...	
,,	Hasta ...	584 0 0	... ...	584 0 0	... ...	... ...	
,,	Chack Rohilla ...	... ...	... ...	28 0 0	28 0 0	... ...	

,,	Kund Dara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	0	0	69	0	0	...	...	...	
,,	Ganj Bakhsh Sani ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	65	0	0	65	0	0	...	...	...	
		19,678	0	0	...	...	...	15,838	0	0	1,377	0	0	5,217	0	0	
		21,862	0	0	457	0	0	18,591	0	0	2,260	0	0	5,531	0	0	
Malout ...	Ubul Kharana ...	800	0	0	...	...	...	308	0	0	...	...	...	492	0	0	This parganah had its jama given out in 1857, and accepted by the proprietors.
,,	Ubohar ...	2,021	0	0	...	...	...	484	0	0	...	...	...	1,537	0	0	
,,	Udni-urf Mowanji Singh	50	0	0	...	...	...	126	0	0	76	0	0	...	...	...	
,,	Urniwali ...	50	0	0	...	...	...	77	0	0	27	0	0	...	...	...	
,,	Ahruwali ...	48	0	0	...	...	...	123	0	0	75	0	0	...	...	...	
,,	Ahzamgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	0	0	196	0	0	...	...	...	
,,	Allahabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	0	0	88	0	0	...	...	...	
,,	Umarkot ...	50	0	0	...	...	...	189	0	0	139	0	0	...	...	...	
,,	Oalak ...	350	0	0	...	...	...	133	0	0	...	...	...	217	0	0	
,,	Einakhera ...	300	0	0	...	...	...	223	0	0	...	...	...	77	0	0	
,,	Bakhshankhira ...	50	0	0	...	...	...	119	0	0	69	0	0	...	...	...	
,,	Burjan ...	250	0	0	...	...	...	161	0	0	...	...	...	89	0	0	
,,	Brickkhira ...	50	0	0	...	...	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Carried over ...	4,019	0	0	...	...	...	2,277	0	0	670	0	0	2,412	0	0	

Statement showing the results of the revision of Settlement—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Parganah.	Village.	Assessment last sanctioned.	Assessment intermediately fixed.	Revised assessment.	Compared with last sanctioned assessment. Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward ...	4,019 0 0	...	2,277 0 0	670 0 0	2,412 0 0	
	TAHSIL FAZILKA–*contd.*						
Malout ...	Bishenpura ...	500 0 0	...	123 0 0	...	377 0 0	
„	Bakanwala ...	50 0 0	...	81 0 0	31 0 0	...	
„	Balluwana ...	98 0 0	...	195 0 0	97 0 0	...	
„	Banwala ...	50 0 0	...	156 0 0	106 0 0	...	
„	Bahadurkhira ...	...	...	116 0 0	116 0 0	...	
„	Bhagsar ...	...	...	119 0 0	119 0 0	...	
„	Bhagu ...	...	...	153 0 0	153 0 0	...	
„	Bhawalbasi ...	...	...	136 0 0	136 0 0	...	
„	Bhagwanpura ...	...	...	160 0 0	160 0 0	...	
„	Bhulairi ...	50 0 0	...	65 0 0	15 0 0	...	
„	Pakki Tibi ...	50 0 0	...	82 0 0	32 0 0	...	
„	Ponwarwala ...	100 0 0	...	211 0 0	111 0 0	...	
„	Phullukhira ...	50 0 0	...	80 0 0	30 0 0	...	

„	Tútwála	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	127	0	0	77	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Thírajwála	...	350	0	0	...	...	...	260	0	0	...	...	...	90	0	0	
„	Tappakhíra	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	118	0	0	68	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Jandwála	...	500	0	0	...	...	...	250	0	0	...	...	...	250	0	0	
„	Jodhpúr	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	100	0	0	50	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Jhorar	...	450	0	0	...	...	...	252	0	0	...	...	...	198	0	0	
„	Chandanpúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	0	0	106	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Chapazwáli	...	100	0	0	...	...	...	105	0	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Khanay-ki-dháb	...	30	0	0	...	...	...	86	0	0	56	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Khyrpúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	0	0	145	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Danawála	...	150	0	0	...	...	...	146	0	0	...	...	...	4	0	0	
„	Dutáranwáli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	0	0	154	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Dhaula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	0	0	87	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Daibankhíra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	0	0	111	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Dinánagar	...	100	0	0	...	...	...	191	0	0	91	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Dabawáli dháb	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	96	0	0	46	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Dabwáli Rohairawáli	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	137	0	0	87	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Dhinganwála	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	161	0	0	111	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Rampúra	...	52	0	0	...	...	...	80	0	0	28	0	0	...	...	...	
	Carried over	...	6,999	0	0	...	...	...	6,666	0	0	2,998	0	0	3,331	0	0	

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Statement showing the results of the revision of Settlement—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Parganah.	Village.	Assessment last sanctioned.	Assessment intermediately fixed.	Revised assessment.	Compared with last sanctioned assessment. Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward ...	6,999 0 0	... ...	6,666 0 0	2,998 0 0	3,331 0 0	
	TAHSIL FAZILKA–*contd.*						
Malout ...	Ramnagar ...	... ...	... ...	47 0 0	47 0 0	... ...	
,,	Rattakhíra ...	50 0 0	... ...	95 0 0	45 0 0	... ...	
,,	Rattawás ...	50 0 0	... ...	108 0 0	58 0 0	... ...	
,,	Rathrián ...	70 0 0	... ...	57 0 0	... ...	13 0 0	
,,	Rujpúrá ...	100 0 0	... ...	132 0 0	32 0 0	... ...	
,,	Rasúlpúr ...	50 0 0	... ...	88 0 0	38 0 0	... ...	
,,	Rukanpúra ...	... ...	... ...	99 0 0	99 0 0	... ...	
,,	Salonkhíra ...	62 8 0	... ...	134 0 0	71 8 0	... ...	
,,	Sawúnka ...	175 0 0	... ...	54 0 0	... ...	121 0 0	
,,	Subhanpúra ...	... ...	... ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	... ...	
,,	Seranwán ...	400 0 0	... ...	304 0 0	... ...	96 0 0	
,,	Súk Chaen ...	... ...	... ...	158 0 0	158 0 0	... ...	
,,	Sítoganno ...	200 0 0	... ...	144 0 0	... ...	56 0 0	

»	Shamkot	...	100	0	0	...	...	...	148	0	0	48	0	0	...	...	...
»	Shahabád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	0	0	89	0	0	...	...	...
»	Shaikhú	...	150	0	0	...	...	...	63	0	0	...	...	...	87	0	0
»	Shérgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	0	0	137	0	0	...	...	...
»	Saddiqpúra	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	100	0	0	50	0	0	...	...	...
»	Alamgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	0	0	201	0	0	...	...	...
»	Alamwwála	...	140	0	0	...	...	...	160	0	0	20	0	0	...	...	...
»	Azimabád	...	100	0	0	...	...	...	120	0	0	20	0	0	...	...	...
»	Fattúyikhúra	...	70	0	0	...	...	...	72	0	0	2	0	0	...	...	...
»	Faridsar	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	61	0	0	11	0	0	...	...	...
»	Faridkot	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	108	0	0	58	0	0	...	...	...
»	Kabarwála	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	75	0	0	25	0	0	...	...	...
»	Kala Tiba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	0	0	123	0	0	...	...	...
»	Katoraiwála	...	100	0	0	...	...	...	66	0	0	...	...	...	34	0	0
»	Karamgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	0	0	139	0	0	...	...	...
»	Kandwála	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	116	0	0	66	0	0	...	...	...
»	Kingrá	...	150	0	0	...	...	...	88	0	0	...	...	...	62	0	0
»	Kukrianwáli dháb	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	211	0	0	161	0	0	...	...	...
»	Kumaharakhíra	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	61	0	0	11	0	0	...	...	...
	Carried over	...	9,316	8	0	...	...	...	10,324	0	0	4,807	8	0	3,800	0	0

Statement showing the results of the revision of Settlement—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Parganah.	Village.	Assessment last sanctioned.	Assessment intermediately fixed.	Revised assessment.	Compared with last sanctioned assessment. Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward ...	9,316 8 0	...	10,324 0 0	4,807 8 0	3,800 0 0	
	TAHSIL FAZILKA-*contd.*						
Malout ...	Kúndal ...	...	...	118 0 0	118 0 0	...	
,,	Koalanwála ...	50 0 0	...	138 0 0	88 0 0	...	
,,	Khímakhíra ...	50 0 0	...	108 0 0	58 0 0	...	
,,	Khúyian ...	126 0 0	...	155 0 0	29 0 0	...	
,,	Keírankhíra ...	50 0 0	...	92 0 0	42 0 0	...	
,,	Gúrúsar ...	50 0 0	...	113 0 0	63 0 0	...	
,,	Gidranwála ...	100 0 0	...	116 0 0	16 0 0	...	
,,	Lalbayí ...	450 0 0	...	296 0 0	...	154 0 0	
,,	Lakkarwála ...	98 0 0	...	131 0 0	33 0 0	...	
,,	Mehmudkhíra ...	...	...	101 0 0	101 0 0	...	
,,	Malakpúr ...	...	...	93 0 0	93 0 0	...	
,,	Malwála ...	150 0 0	...	51 0 0	...	99 0 0	
,,	Malout Khas ...	750 0 0	...	377 0 0	...	373 0 0	

„	Maniáhwáli	...		50	0	0	...	...	...	178	0	0	128	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Majgarh	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	106	0	0	106	...	...	...	...	...	
„	Modikhíra	...		50	0	0	...	...	...	96	0	0	46	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Mehrajpúr	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Moharwála	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	72	0	0	72	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Nathupúr Suraiwálí	...		60	0	0	...	...	...	115	0	0	55	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Narainpúra	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	75	0	0	75	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Wariamkhíra	...		150	0	0	...	...	...	205	0	0	55	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Himatpúra	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	122	0	0	122	0	0	...	...	...	
				11,500	8	0	...	...	...	13,282	0	0	6,207	8	0	4,426	0	0	
„	Ahmadpúr	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...	...	...	This village has progressive jama rising to Rs. 400 in 1871-72.
„	Amarpúra	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...	...	...	Do. do. do.
„	Bhangarkhíra	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...	...	...	Do. do. do.
„	Pajáwa	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...	...	...	This village has progressive jama rising to Rs. 400 in 1870-71.
„	Pachkosí	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...	...	...	Do. do. do.
„	Paniwáli	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...	...	...	Do. do. do.
	Jamalpùr	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0	100	0	0	...	...	...	This village has progressive jama rising to Rs. 400 in 1872-73.
„	Jaurki	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0	50	0	0	...	...	...	
„	Chúriwála	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...	...	...	This village has progressive jama rising to Rs. 400 in 1870-71.
	Carried over	...		11,500	8	0	...	...	...	14,832	0	0	7,757	8	0	4,426	0	0	

Statement showing the results of the revision of Settlement—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Parganah.	Village.	Assessment last sanctioned.	Assessment intermediately fixed.	Revised assessment.	Compared with last sanctioned assessment. Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward ...	11,500 8 0	...	14,832 0 0	7,757 8 0	4,426 0 0	
	TAHSIL FAZILKA-*contd.*						
Malout ...	Dalmirkhíra ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	This village has progressive jama rising to Rs. 400 in 1870-71.
,,	Daulatpúra ...	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	This village has progressive jama rising to Rs. 400 in 1872-73.
,,	Dhírangwála ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	This village has progressive jama rising to Rs. 400 in 1870-71.
,,	Dharampúra ...	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	This village has progressive jama rising to Rs. 400 in 1872-73.
,,	Dangarkhíra ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	This village has progressive jama rising to Rs. 400 in 1871-72.
,,	Rajawáli ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	Do. do. do.
,,	Ramsúra ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	Do. do. do.
,,	Raipúra ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	Do. do. do.
,,	Rohairawáli ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	This village has progressive jama rising to Rs. 400 in 1870-71.
,,	Syadwáli ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	Do. do. do.
,,	Saenawála ...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	
,,	U'smánkhíra ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	Do. do. do.
,,	Kamánwála ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	Do. do. do.

,,	Kanganpùr	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0	50	0	0	...	...	
,,	Koalwála	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0	50	0	0	...	...	
,,	Kilanwáli	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...	...	This village has progressive jama rising to Rs. 400 in 1871-72.
,,	Golabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...	...	Do. do. do.
,,	Gúmjal	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...	...	This village has progressive jama rising to Rs. 400 in 1870-71.
,,	Gobindgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...	...	This village has progressive jama rising to Rs. 400 in 1871-72.
,,	Nasirpúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0	50	0	0	...	...	
,,	Haripúra	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...	...	This village has progressive jama rising to Rs. 400 in 1870-71.
			...	...	...	...	...	4,950	0	0	4,950	0	0	...	...	
			11,500	8	0	...	...	18,232	0	0	11,157	8	0	4,426	0	0
Mahajani...	Urniwála	...	50	0	0	...	...	111	0	0	61	0	0	...	...	The jama of this parganah has not been given out, but will be so during the cold weather.
,,	Oarang	...	50	0	0	...	...	70	0	0	20	0	0	...	...	
,,	Islamwála	...	100	0	0	...	...	54	0	0	...	...	...	46	0	0
,,	Azamwála	...	100	0	0	...	...	80	0	0	...	...	...	20	0	0
,,	Odiwáli	...	100	0	0	...	...	90	0	0	...	...	...	10	0	0
,,	Bhagwanpúra-urf Kerarwála	...	50	0	0	...	...	100	0	0	50	0	0	...	...	
	Carried over	...	450	0	0	...	...	505	0	0	131	0	0	76	0	0

Statement showing the results of the revision of Settlement—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Parganah.	Village.	Assessment last sanctioned.	Assessment intermediately fixed.	Revised assessment.	COMPARED WITH LAST SANCTIONED ASSESSMENT. Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward ...	450 0 0	... ...	505 0 0	131 0 0	76 0 0	
	TAHSIL FAZILKA-*contd.*						
Mahajani...	Bùdiwáli ...	50 0 0	... ...	61 0 0	11 0 0	... ...	
„	Bamniwála ...	50 0 0	... ...	47 0 0	... ...	3 0 0	
„	Bhagwanpùra-urf Tirkhanwù'a ...	50 0 0	... ...	56 0 0	6 0 0	... ...	
„	Baum ...	50 0 0	... ...	150 0 0	100 0 0	... ...	
„	Paniwáli ...	75 0 0	... ...	85 0 0	10 0 0	... ...	
„	Patranwáli ...	200 0 0	... ...	63 0 0	... ...	137 0 0	
„	Taliwála ...	50 0 0	... ...	78 0 0	28 0 0	... ...	
„	Jandwála ...	50 0 0	... ...	75 0 0	25 0 0	... ...	
„	Jhapanwáli ...	200 0 0	... ...	200 0 0	... ...	... ...	
„	Jhamuraiwála ...	50 0 0	... ...	75 0 0	25 0 0	... ...	
„	Jandwála near Dandwa ..	50 0 0	... ...	75 0 0	25 0 0	... ...	
„	Dabwáli Kalan ...	50 0 0	... ...	63 0 0	13 0 0	... ...	

"	Dabwáli Khurd	...	25	0	0	...	...	...	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Ramkot	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Ramgarh	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	39	0	0	...	...	...	11	0	0	...	...
"	Raniwála	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Ratta Tíba	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	61	0	0	11	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
"	Rattanpúra	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	87	0	0	37	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
"	Rúpnagar	...	200	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Satkosí	...	200	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Shergarh	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Khapanwáli	...	100	0	0	...	...	...	133	0	0	33	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
"	Katanwáli	...	200	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Katairaiwála	...	200	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Kandwála	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Khandanwáli	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Kaeriahkhéra	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	76	0	0	26	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
"	Kumárwála	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	84	0	0	34	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
"	Kamálwála	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	54	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
"	Koharawáli	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Ghuriána	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	100	0	0	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over	...	2,950	0	0	...	...	...	3,292	0	0	569	0	0	227	0	0	...	...

Statement showing the results of the revision of Settlement—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Parganah.	Village.	Assessment last sanctioned.	Assessment intermediately fixed.	Revised assessment.	Compared with last sanctioned assessment. Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward ...	2,950 0 0	...	3,292 0 0	569 0 0	227 0 0	
	TAHSIL FAZILKA—*concld.*						
Mahajani...	Ghallú ...	118 0 0	...	83 0 0	...	35 0 0	
„	Mahuwála ...	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	...	...	
„	Midha ...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	...	...	
„	Muradwála ...	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	...	...	
„	Muhammadpúr ...	50 0 0	...	57 0 0	7 0 0	...	
„	Molanwáli ...	50 0 0	...	55 0 0	5 0 0	...	
„	Nihalkhíra ...	60 0 0	...	80 0 0	20 0 0	...	
„	Hanúmangarb ...	100 0 0	...	80 0 0	...	20 0 0	
	TOTAL OF PARGANAH MAHAJANI ...	3,528 0 0	...	3,847 0 0	601 0 0	282 0 0	
	Gúdha ...	23,930 0 0	...	41,778 0 0	18,295 0 0	447 0 0	
	Wattu ...	21,862 0 0	457 0 0	18,591 0 0	2,260 0 0	5,531 0 0	
	Malout ...	11,500 8 0	...	18,232 0 0	11,157 8 0	4,426 0 0	
	Mahajani ...	3,528 0 0	...	3,847 0 0	601 0 0	282 0 0	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	60,820 8 0	457 0 0	82,448 8 0	32,313 8 0	10,686 0 0	

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
SIRSA.
The 31st August 1861.

J. H. OLIVER,
Deputy Commissioner.

From J. NAESMYTH, ESQ., *Offg. Commissioner and Superintendent Hissár Division, to the Financial Commissioner for the Panjáb, No.* 45 *dated Hissár the 23rd April 1863.*

In continuation of this office No. 48 dated 3rd April 1862, and in reference to your No. 1335 dated 17th idem, and previous correspondence noted in the margin, I have now the honor to report the final completion of the regular settlement of the Sirsa District of this Division, and to submit the prescribed statements thereto pertaining.

From Financial Commissioner, No. 734 dated 8th February 1861.
To Do., No. 60 dated 23rd March 1861.

2. The regular settlement of this district commenced in 1852 under the orders of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. Prior to the disturbances of 1857, the settlement of a portion of the Sirsa and Sáhúwála tahsíl jurisdictions, as per margin, had received authoritative sanction. The Mutiny interrupted the operations in parganah Ránia of the Sirsa tahsíl, which, however, were resumed in 1858, and finally received the approval of the Panjáb Government, as per margin.

Tahsíl Sirsa, parganahs Sirsa and Darbah.
Tahsíl Sáhúwála, parganah Rori.

Letter No. 841 dated 23rd June 1860, from Secretary to Government to Financial Commissioner.

3. There remained for settlement the entire tahsíl of Fázilká comprising the parganahs of Malout, Wattu, and Mahájani, and one parganah, Gúdah, of the Sáhúwála jurisdiction. It is with this, the larger portion of the Sirsa District, that we have now to do, the regular settlement of which having been completed is submitted for superior sanction.

4. The summary settlement of these parganahs stood as follows:—

Fázilká.....	Wattu	Rs.	18,945	0	0
	Malout	„	18,532	0	0
	Mahájani	„	4,378	0	0
Sáhúwála.....	Gúdah	„	41,105	0	0

The revised assessments show a total increase of Rs. 6,800 thus distributed :—

						Increase.			*Decrease.*		
Fázilká.....	Wattu	Rs.	18,214	0	0	„			731	0	0
	Malout	„	23,532	0	0	5,000	0	0	...		
	Mahájani	„	6,178	0	0	1,800	0	0	...		
Sáhúwála.....	Gúdah	„	41,105	0	0	...			...		
		Total Rs....		6,800	0	0	731	0	0		

As explained in former communications,* the summary settlements had been fixed at various times, and considerable irregularity and some confusion had been permitted. In 1860 and 1861 matters were systematized, and from 1862-63 the revised assessments were, under your authorization, brought on the rent-roll.

* *No. 189 dated 21st September 1861, paras. 3 to 6, and No. 48 dated 3rd April 1862.

5. The physical features of the country and the character of the population, together with other matters of interest bearing thereon, will be gathered from Mr. Oliver's report,† who, long resident in the Sirsa District, is well qualified to furnish information on such particulars. The inhospitable desert and barren waste which some twenty years ago this tract is said to have presented, has, under the fostering influence of British rule, gradually assumed a more hopeful aspect, has become in some parts fairly cultivated, and throughout is marked by signs of progress and improvement. The nomadic and restless habits of the aboriginal population have considerably subsided; and although the "Bhati" or "Pachâda" villages still bear the impress of the unsettled tendencies of the people, the more so as contrasted with those of the more industrious and stationary Sikh Játs, who in many parts have colonised the country, there is evidently a marked improvement for the better, which in course of time will no doubt become still further apparent.

† No. 102 dated 14th April 1863.

6. Of the eastern portion of the district, the lands intersected by the Ghaggar are necessarily the most productive; it seems probable that the waters of this stream might be extensively utilized if scientifically surveyed and examined. Allusion has been made to this subject in a separate communication as per margin. The country west of the Ghaggar, extending to the border of the alluvial tract of the Fázilká tahsíl, presents a dreary aspect. Water being at a great depth from the surface, and generally saline, irrigation from wells is impossible. Entirely dependent on the seasons, favorable and timely rain fall secures a good harvest, and, what is perhaps more prized by a pastoral people, good pasturage for the vast herds of cattle which form their chief possession. The prolific character of the soil when rain falls is remarkable, but when, as is but too often the case in this dry region, this fails, the whole face of the country becomes a barren and desolate waste. I have seen it under both aspects; it is in a country such as this that men learn really to appreciate the inestimable blessing of timely and sufficient rain-fall.

Letter No. 72 dated 9th April 1851, para 4, and subsequently in November 1852.

7. The soil of this part of the district alternates between sand and hard clay; the former appears to be increasing and gradually covering the latter; it is driven in from the south-western desert by the violent sand storms which prevail in these parts, and large ridges are formed wherever any obstacle (such as the Customs hedge) opposes itself. Trees are scarce, and even where such are found by a village well or tank, they are rather shrubs than worthy of the more dignified appellation of trees; the "Karíl" (Capparis Aphylla), "Jand," and such like, are indigenous. Tradition indeed points to a remote time when this part of the country is said to have been more productive, and to have been watered by streams, the sandy channels of which are pointed out, and which certainly seem to indicate something of the kind. Remains of wells and even Persian wheels have also been discovered embedded

in the deep sand in the vicinity of these channels. It seems possible that the Ghaggar may have formerly followed other courses, and that these are the channels in which it once flowed. The volume of water brought down by this stream must in former times (when the demand for irrigation was less) have been considerable and sufficient to have flowed over this flat country in more than one channel.

8. Within eight or nine miles of Fázilká, the country dips into what may be termed the alluvial tract; here the character of the country and soil perceptibly changes; vegetation improves; and, as the Satlaj is neared, fine crops and rich pasturage meet the eye; the parganah Watta comprises this part of the Fázilká tahsíl.

9. It is obvious that, under the circumstances above referred to, this district is in a transition state, and that the assessment should be very light; it will be observed that this has been carefully attended to. These assessments have been in operation now for some time, and the best evidence as to their suitableness appears in the facility with which the Government demand has been realized, and in the fact that, save in one instance (which has been duly considered, and regarding which a separate reference is made), I heard no complaints from the people, though I carefully sought for information on the subject during a tour of some duration in the cold season, in the course of which every part of the Sirsa District was visited. I therefore confidently recommend the proposed assessment for the confirmation of Government.

10. The tenures of this district are for the most part zamíndári; several partitions have already taken place. The position of the hereditary tenants, it will be noted, is generally more favorable than exists elsewhere,—the fact being that many of these accompanied the original colonists, and rendered them important assistance in the clearing and formation of the lands and villages. Though not considered as entitled to share as proprietors, they were in many instances clearly entitled to special consideration, and thus many have, with the consent of the proprietors, been exempted altogether from payment of málikána, whilst others have to pay but a nominal rent, sufficient to define the status, without too suddenly clashing with former usage.

11. It appears to me that in some instances the position of these hereditary tenants might more properly have been fixed as that of sub-proprietors, similar to the "Kirsán-kadím" tenure of the Hissár District; but as this was not taken into consideration when the other portions of the district were authoritatively settled, and as these are precisely similarly situated in these particulars, it would have been inexpedient to have introduced a new system amongst communities often connected by relationship or clanship with those of the already settled parganahs. I believe that the arrangements which have been now made, wherein each case has been carefully considered and the wishes of the people consulted, give satisfaction to all concerned.

12. The cost of this settlement, since annexation to the Panjáb and its dependencies, has been Rs. 14,404-13-6, as per annexed table:—

| Total cost. | | | Detail of expenditure. | | |

the case, which I am anxious to dispose of, as promised in my Revenue Report for 1861-62, within the current year, and which I had confidently hoped I should have been enabled earlier to have accomplished.

From J. H. OLIVER, ESQ., *Deputy Commissioner Sirsa, to the Commissioner and Superintendent Hissár Division, No.* 102 *dated Sirsa, the* 14*th April* 1863.

Revision of settlement of the Sirsa district.

The settlement of this district having been concluded, and a fair trial given to the assessment fixed on the estates, I have the honor to submit this my report on the portion of the district the revenue of which was revised by me.

2. Before entering on the subject, I must here state what was done by my predecessor, Captain Robertson, who introduced the settlement, and what was left for me to do.

Tahsil circles.

3. This district has three tahsíl circles, each of which have from two to three taluqas, known here as parganahs, thus:—

Tahsil.	Taluqas or parganahs.	No. of villages.
Sirsa	Sirsa	72
	Rânia	86
	Darba	44
Sáhúwála	Gúdah	149
	Rori	10
Fazilka	Wattu	84
	Mahájani	45
	Malout	129
3	8	619

Revision of settlement of parganahs Darba, Sirsa, Rori and Rânia before and after the Mutiny.

4. In 1852 the revision of assessment was commenced by Captain Robertson, who took up first taluqa Darba, then Sirsa, then Rori and Rânia. The work of the three first taluqas was completed and received the North-Western Government sanction before the Mutiny. Of the fourth the work was half finished when the Mutiny put a stop to it. It was not taken up again until 1858, and completed and reported upon by me on 23rd April 1860, and duly sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjab.

5. Taluqa Malout was taken up by me when Senior Assistant Superintendent of this district (Bhatti territory), but the work had to be stopped in 1857.

Settlement of parganah Malout before the Mutiny.

6. To make this report as concise as possible, I will adopt tahsílwár.

TAHSIL SAHUWALA.

7. The tract known as taluqa Gúdah remained unsettled when I was put in charge of this district. The other taluqa of Rori, belonging to this tahsíl circle, had its jama revised, and received competent sanction before this district came under the Panjab.

Revised settlement of parganah Gudah.

8. Taluqa Gúdah consists of 149 distinct estates; it is bounded on the north by the Patiála iláqa, south by tahsíl circle Sirsa, on the east by taluqa Rori, on the west tahsíl Fázilká and Bikanír territory.

Number of estates in parganah Gúdah and the boundary of the parganah.

9. The soil is rousli, a mixture of sand and clay; the proportions being nearly three of the former to one of the latter, and this is the prevailing quality throughout this tract, with the exception of an occasional sandy piece. The above description of soil is considered most productive, and much sought after by the people of the country as being easiest to cultivate, soonest moistened by the scanty rain we have in these parts, and retaining moisture longest. The sandy soil, though not of equal value, is, notwithstanding cultivated, yielding its fair proportions and standing the friend of the cultivator in seasons of drought, as by the looseness of the soil the seed is enabled to penetrate deeply, securing all moisture, and is thus enabled to resist longest the effects of the drought, remaining green when the neighbouring fields of rousli land are quite parched up.

Nature of soil and its productiveness.

10. Grains sown in this tract are, in the rains, Jowar, Bajra Mot, Til, Gohar, and in the cold season, Barley, Sarson and Gram. These seeds are sometimes sown separately and at other times mixed, and have been observed to yield more abundantly when mixed. The produce per acre in an average season is as follows :—

Staple produce.

Jowar.			Bajra.			Mot.			Til.			Gohar.			Barley.			Sarson.			Gram.			Average.		
Md.	S.	C.	Md.	S.	C.	Md.	S.	C.	Md.	S.	C.	Md.	S.	C.	Md.	S.	C.	Md.	S.	C.	Md.	S.	C.	Md.	S.	C.
4	20	0	6	20	0	3	0	0	2	20	0	3	20	0	6	20	0	3	20	0	5	0	0	4	20	0

Irrigation of land.

11. There is no well irrigation in this tract owing to the great depth of the spring, which is from 150 to 200 feet from the surface, and that even of brackish water totally unfit for irrigation; the salt contained in the water destroying the productive quality of the soil, as also the crops. The few pacca wells existing in this tract are merely for drinking purposes, sunk on the edges of tanks from which rain-water is let into the wells by means of a pacca drain made for the purpose, thus rendering the water in the well fit for drinking, though it will not bear much drawing. In continuous seasons of drought the water in almost all these wells becomes brackish, but never to the extent of its original acritude.

Wells.

12. There are only thirty-nine pacca wells and eighty-seven kacha. The greater number of the former have been built by aid from the Local Funds, being in villages on the principal road-sides, thus benefiting both the travellers and the inhabitants of the villages. A pacca well is estimated to cost from Rs. 1,000 to 1,500. The wells are mere excavations of three to four feet in diameter, which are dug down until sand is reached, when the sides are propped up by pieces of stick about 1½ foot in length and two inches in circumference, which are placed all round with the ends crossing each other.

Crops dependent on rains.

13. The crops are entirely dependent on the rains, which, should they fail, the harvest is destroyed, as neither streams nor canals run through this taluqa.

Races of men.

14. The races inhabiting this tract are the Málwa Sikh Játs, Bhattis, and Bagris in proportion as follows :—

Sikh Játs.		Bhattis.		Bagris.		Total.	
No. of villages.	Souls.	No. of villages.	Souls.	No. of villages.	Souls.	No. of villages.	Souls.
89	16,230	38	7,080	22	4,266	149	27,576

Of these the agricultural portion are—

Sikh Jats.	Bhattis.	Bagris.	Total.
Souls.	Souls.	Souls.	Souls.
16,023	6,759	4,204	26,986

And non-agriculturists—

Souls.	Souls.	Souls.	Souls.
207	321	62	590

Area.

15. This tract contains 504,816 acres, of which 199,057 are under cultivation, and 281,575 culturable waste, leaving 23,961 acres as barren or unproductive, and 223 acres lakhiráji or máfi.

Assessment.

16. The assessment has been fixed according to the Saháranpúr rules, that is, the net produce to the proprietors is ascertained, from which the village servant, road, and school expenses are deducted, and the balance divided into halves; one-half being given to the proprietors, and the other half forming the Government demand.

17. By this means the village expenses of servants, &c., are shared equally by the proprietors and the Government. For example, I will assume that the rent rates of a village yield Rs. 1,000 0 0

Deduct—

Chaukidára.....	Rs.	36	0	0
Baláhar.....	„	12	0	0
Road and school Funds at 1 per cent.	„	10	0	0
				Rs. 58 0 0
				„ 2)942 0 0
				„ 471 0 0

is the Government jama, thus leaving a profit to the proprietors Rs. 471.

Chaks formed according to topographical features.

18. For better proportioning the assessment this tract was divided into three chaks agreeably to its topographical features, and the rates applied accordingly.

Colonization of parganah Gúdah, chak 1st.

19. The whole of the taluqa has been colonized within the last 50 years, that portion lying next to the Patiála territory being the first which was inhabited from the larger villages in the Patiála State. The inhabitants, being Sikh Játs, are the best cultivators, and have brought their

lands into a more forward condition, producing the largest quantity and the greatest variety of grains, and, accordingly, were assessed with the highest rate, four annas per acre.

Formation of second chak.

20. The second chak is formed of the portion inhabited later than the first, and consequently is in a less advanced state of agricultural prospects; the rate here applied is three annas six pie per acre.

Formation of third chak.

21. The third chak is the one most recently inhabited, and where the pastoral tribes predominate; the rate here applied is three annas per acre.

Assessment of culturable waste.

22. The culturable waste, after giving a deduction of half and one-third according to the nature of the estate, is uniformly assessed at three pie per acre, except in those estates where cultivation exceeds the waste, when the latter is entirely exempted from assessment.

Mode followed in assessment.

23. Although these rates are considered very light, still in fixing the Government demand I bore in mind any estate particularly impoverished, and relieved it by reducing the demand below the average revenue rate; for instance, since giving out the jama, Dasu Khúrd, No. 67 in the general statement, required some further relief; although the assessment first fixed was realized the first year, still, the proprietors being poor, the estate has been relieved of Rs. 25 per annum for the next five years, after which the original jama will have to be paid for the rest of the settlement term.

Cession of parganah Gúdah by the Patiála Chief.

24. This tract was taken from the Patiála Chief by our Government in 1837; the reason for such is not traceable in this office, but it is supposed to have been because it belonged to the Emperor of Dehli, and was encroached upon by the Patiála Chief.

First settlement by British Government.

25. The first settlement made by our Government was by Major Thorsby in 1838. It was a summary settlement to last four years, but was continued until the present regular settlement was introduced.

Assessment according to first settlement, and increase effected in the present.

26. The revenue fixed on these estates by Major Thorsby was Rs. 23,022, but was subsequently reduced in one and increased in eight villages as per margin, owing to the jamas being too high in the first, and re-assessment required by the proprietors of the latter owing to the dissensions amongst them. The present assessment gives Rs. 41,080, being an increase over the summary settlement, including Rs. 1,091 increased on the above eight estates, of Rs. 17,017.

Fattehpur.

* 1. Burjbhangu.
2. Biruwála Gúdah.
3. Jandwála.
4. Raghuwána.
5. Rohan.
6. Gúdah.
7. Lakhuwánah.
8. Manawáli.

27. This increase is owing, first, to the extension of cultivation, and, secondly, to the fact that many of the estates when leased were waste khiras, and had only a nominal revenue fixed, but have now come under the regular assessment according to their present condition.

Cause of increase.

28. The tenures in this taluqa are simple; zamíndári being the principal ones; they are—

Tenures.

Zamíndári.	Bhayáchára.	Pattidári.	Total.
122	1	26	149

29. Though the pattidári villages are not numerous, still the majority of them are in Sikh Ját estates; the origin of division being traced to dissensions amongst the co-sharers.

Pattidári Estates.

Sikh Játs.	Muhammedans.	Different castes.	Total.
18	4	4	26

30. The investigations into the proprietary rights were conducted by Captain R. Robertson during the cold season of 1856-57.

Investigations into the proprietary rights.

31. Two descriptions of tenantry have been declared, hereditary and non-hereditary. The former consists of all those connected to the proprietors, or belonging to the same clan, and who came and settled down with them, aiding in the founding of the villages, but still retaining the rights of mere cultivators. These have their holdings permanent on fixed rates. They can sell their right of tillage, or have their fields cultivated, by sub-tenants on higher rates, but are not at liberty to sell their fields. The non-hereditary cultivator's right is for one year, unless some written agreement has been entered into, otherwise it must be renewed at the commencement of every year.

Descriptions of tenantry, hereditary and non-hereditary.

32. A system of Bhayachára, or equal division of the Government demand and village expenses, was introduced in some of the Sikh Ját villages; the origin of it was that in bad seasons when remissions were made the cultivators would not allow the proprietors to collect more

Origin of the system of Bhayachara.

than the Government demand and expenses; therefore to obtain this the sum was equally spread on the ploughs or the cultivators. Instances are on record of even four anas collected in excess being ordered to be refunded to the cultivators. These orders laid a foundation to this system, and the cultivators, combining against the proprietors, entirely did away with their profits, admitting only the five or seven per cent. allowed as lambardári, which was divided agreeably to their respective shares by all the proprietors.

Evils of Bhayachára system.

33. By this system two great evils spring up,—first, the proprietors lost all their profits, and were impoverished; and the second, that by the division of the lambardári dues amongst the whole of the proprietary body, every one claimed to be lambardárs, which not only created confusion, but, from the multiplicity of these, no proper responsibility could be enforced. I have tried to reduce the number of the latter to one for every Rs. 500 of jama, but much opposition and objection are made, and the consequence is that numerous lambardárs still exist in estates when only one or two should fill the office.

Mode adopted for obviating the evil.

34. The first evil has been overcome by proprietors being allowed málikána, which ranges from five to ten per cent. on the jama. Every sort of profit from the waste land attached to the estate is entirely in their possession. The fields left by cultivators either by absconding or death are also taken possession of by the proprietors, and they are at liberty to have the same cultivated in any way they choose.

Population.

35. The population of this tract consists of Hindús 27,074, Muhammadans 12,818 souls, or 51 souls per square mile, divisible :—

		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Total of agriculturists and non-agriculturists
Agriculturists.	Hindus	8,380	6,919	5,204	4,406	24,909	
	Muhammadans	3,616	2,477	2,365	1,872	10,330	35,239
	Total ...	11,996	9,396	7,569	6,278	35,239	
Non-agriculturists.	Hindus	825	574	425	341	2,165	
	Muhammadans	744	673	575	496	2,488	4,653
	Total ...	1,569	1,247	1,000	837	4,653	39,892

36. Taking the number of women as a fair estimate for the number of married men, there will be a fourth of the Hindu agricultural men unmarried, and 1·39 child to every married man or woman; and Muhammadan more than a half unmarried, and 1·71 child to each married man or woman. This slight difference in the proportion of children in the two castes is easily accounted for by the fact that the Hindus marry early, and the women, though married, and entered in the column as such, have not all attained the age of puberty. Amongst the non-agriculturists more than a half of the Hindu men are unmarried, and 1·33 child to every woman. The Muhammadans, on the contrary, have one-ninth unmarried, and 1·58 child to every woman, thus showing that the Muhammadan population is increasing at a greater ratio than the Hindu.

Cause of increase of Muhammadan population over the Hindu.

37. The Sikh Játs and Bagrís are all Hindus, the former having immigrated from the Patiála States, and the latter from those of Bíkaner and Jodhpúr; the term Bagri meaning inhabitant of Bagar or sandy tracts. The latter give their daughters in marriage to the former, whose daughters only marry in their own tribe.

Immigration of principal tribes inhabiting the parganah Gúdah.

Sikh Játs and Bagris.

38. The Muhammadans are termed Pachádas, or people of the west having originally come from Gujrát and Jasalmír they were fomerly Hindus, but turned Muhammadan, says tradition, in the time of Firozshah, Emperor of Dehli A. D. 1335; they still frequently term themselves Rájpúts.

Bhattis or Pachadas.

39. These Muhammadan or Pachádá villages have been formed since our rule from the old Bhatti villages on the banks of the Ghaggar.

40. The total number of agricultural population of this tract is 35,239, being in the proportion of 1 to 14 acres on the total area, and 1 to 5⅔ acres of cultivation. The yield of this latter, calculated at 4½ maunds per acre, is equal to 25 maunds and 20 sers of grain, or Rs. 17, from which deduct the rent of 5⅔ acres at seven anas six pie per acre, a balance of Rs. 14-5-6 is left to each soul of the agriculturists. Taking the average of food for each person at one ser per diem, equal to Rs. 6 per annum, the profit to each agriculturist is Rs. 8-5-6, or per family Rs. 29-3-3.

Proportion of agricultural population to a square mile.

The yield of cultivation and profit to agriculturist.

41. The cultivation of this tract is carried on by 7,099 ploughs, or 29 acres to each plough. Camels, as well as bullocks, are employed in tillage; 988 ploughs are drawn by the former, and 6,111 by the latter.

Ploughs.

42. There are 42,601 head of horned cattle in this taluqa, being nearly four to each family.

Cattle.

43. The máfis in this tract are small, being in all 223 acres These were released to religious people by the Patiála chiefs before this tract came under our rule; and although the holders uninterruptedly enjoyed these máfis to the present time, they have never been confirmed to the máfidárship by our Government.

Mafis.

44. The cause of this may be attributed to this tract having never undergone a regular settlement, nor any investigations having ever before been made into their holdings.

45. I have instituted a thorough enquiry into these máfis, and beg to append a statement showing which are to be continued.

46. Of 149 estates in this tract, 142 are Khálsa and 7 Jagír, belonging to the Sházádpur Chief, Sardár Shewkirpál Singh. The revenue of the latter is collected by an agent of that chief, we merely retaining the police administration.

Jagírs.

47. Thirty-three patwáris have been appointed; their pay on an average is Rs. 95 per annum, none receiving less than Rs. 69.

Patwáris.

48. The rural police consists of 142 chaukidárs at Rs. 3 per mensem, and 148 baláhars or raptis at Rs. 1 per month; the total cost per annum of these being Rs. 6,888, or Rs. 16-12-3 per cent. on the Government demand; but only half of this percentage is paid by Government, the other half being met by the land-holders from their profits. This seemingly large sum is absolutely necessary to keep up an efficient body of rural police, without which there would be no real security for property, taking into consideration the peculiar position of this district, being a narrow strip in midst of foreign States.

Rural police.

49. Taluqa Rori, within the circle of this tahsíl, was settled from 1854-55 to 1873-74; and in order that the settlement of the whole circle should terminate at the same period, the jamas of estates in this tract were given out for 12 years, commencing from 1862-63 to 1873-74.

Termination of revised settlement of parganah Gúdah.

TAHSIL FAZILKA

50. Is formed of tracts to the extreme north of the district. It has 1,246 square miles, and is composed of the tracts known as parganahs Malout, Mahájani, Wattu, and Iláqa Behak; and is bounded on the north by the river Satlaj, on the east by tahsíl Muktsar, in district Fíroz-pur; south by tahsíl Sáhúwála, in this district; and west by the territories of Bháwalpur and Bíkaner.

Extent and boundary of tahsíl Fázilká.

51. Why the two first appellations should have been given to these tracts is really difficult to understand, as they have no distinguishing topographical features, and, when ceded to us, had not these separate names, but were made over as one tract. These names appear to have been given afterwards in 1840 when the Revenue Survey came into the district.

Cession of parganahs known as Mahájani and Malout.

52. The tracts of Mahájani and Malout came into our possession in 1873 from the Chiefs of Patiála, Nábha, Kythal, Sházádpur, Arnauli, and Jhamba. The reasons for their cession are the same as those for parganah Gúdah, in tahsíl Sáhúwála, and occurred at the same time. They contained 23 inhabited villages, lying principally on the border of what is now tahsíl Muktsar, in district Firozpúr.

Area of parganahs Mahájani and Malout, and their habitation at the time of Revenue Survey in 1840-41.

53. The Revenue Survey of 1840-41 showed that these tracts contained 505,442 acres, of which 242,441 were within the boundaries of 22 estates, and 263,001 waste. In the midst of this waste was the village of Ubohar, which had no boundary defined, and the proprietors of which had the lease of the whole of the waste, then a pastoral plain.

Summary settlement of parganahs Malout and Mahájani in 1838.

54. The first settlement this tract underwent was in 1838, when a summary settlement was made by Major Thorsby to last three years, but was continued until the introduction of the revised one, which forms the subject of this report. The jamas fixed by Major Thorsby amounted to Rs. 8,450, and were collected annually, except in seasons of great drought, when remissions were granted.

Settlement of waste land in parganahs Malout and Mahájani.

55. During the currency of the summary settlement the immense pastoral waste was from time to time apportioned into kheras (a term used for grants of specified extent to form estates), and leased to parties who immigrated from the Bíkaner and Patiála territories, as also to some of the monied men of the old villages, who from their status had every capability for colonizing the grants. The result is that there are now 174 distinct estates inhabited, and the Revenue increased from Rs. 8,450 to Rs. 20,410 the first year, and Rs. 29,710 the last year of the present settlement.

Parganah Malout, as at present.

56. The tract known as Malout parganah has 129 estates; of these 30 were formed in 1853-54 and 1854-55 in the hitherto uncolonized land, and leased for 20 years on progressive jamas according to instructions* received from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, as per margin, the settlement of which, together with similar allotments in parganah Mahájani, was reported on the 2nd January 1857, but sanction had not

* No. 3749 dated 11th September 1852.

been received when the mutiny broke out, and therefore I have included those estates also in the statements now sent up for sanction.

New-formed estates in parganah Malout.

57. As, however, these grants were leased on specific instructions received from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, fixing the extent and revenue of each, I will here only allude to them casually, so as to comprise in this report the whole of the tracts of this tahsil, and append copy of Government order and my report made on the completion of the arrangements for their leases, and beg reference to the same for particulars. Although these allotments or estates were leased on the gradually increasing revenue, still I do not think them capable of yielding the higher rates of Rs. 300 and 400 respectively fixed to be paid on the last five and three years of the term of the settlement, and would again repeat that the demand should not go beyond Rs. 200 per annum, owing to these estates being newly formed and incapable of giving returns beyond that sum. It is better, therefore, to reduce the demand at once than to give remissions year after year and have a large nominal amount merely on the rent roll.

No. of estates brought under regular settlement in parganah Malout to the exclusion of new-formed estates.

58. Excluding the grants, the number of estates which have now come under regular settlement are 99, comprising 354,132 acres; thus—

Cultivation	65,246
Culturable	259,819
Barren	29,067

Description of soil.

59. The description of soil is in every respect the same as that of Gúdah, for in fact it is only a continuation of the latter; but this tract, being the last colonized, is far less advanced in agricultural prospect than Gúdah, and hence the rates of assessment are much lower, being one ana and seven pie per acre on cultivation, four and a half pie per acre on culturable waste; as the whole soil is of one description, and no greater advance in cultivation made in one locality than the other, the rates applied are the same throughout the parganah.

System of assessment.

60. The same principle was adopted in assessing this taluqa as that of Gúdah, *i. e.*, half rent rates for Government demand.

Staple produce.

61. Bájra, Mot, Til, Gowár and Jowár are the staple crops, each producing in an average fair season per acre:—

Bájra.		Mot.		Til.		Gowár.		Jowár.	
Mds.	sers.	Mds.	sers.	Mds.	sers.	Mds.	sers.	Mds.	sers.
4	...	2	20	2	...	2	...	4	...

or on an average 2 maunds 36 sers of grain, which, at the medium rates of the past five years, will be equal to Re. 1-14; thus the three anas two pie per acre fixed as the rent rate forms only ninth part of the produce, leaving to each of the cultivating population Re. 1-11 per acre, or on the whole cultivated Rs. 1,10,102 as profits to 10,582 souls, being Rs. 10-7 per soul.

62. In some few Sikh villages, gram and barley are sown as cold-weather crops.

Irrigation.

63. There are no streams through this tract, nor is there any well irrigation. The depth of the spring is too great, being from 150 to 200 feet, to admit of such, and the cost of building a pacca well being from Rs. 1,200 to 1,500, is too large an outlay for these newly-established colonists to meet. Those in existence at present have all been constructed by aid from the Local Funds, which contributed one-half or one-third, the rest of the cost being borne by the proprietors and inhabitants. But these wells are all in the villages on the side of main roads; they are 17 in number.

64. There is generally a kacha well in each village, except where the spring is too brackish to be of any use. Communities so situated get their drinking water from the nearest well, and in the hot seasons the inhabitants of many villages have to perform daily journeys of from eight to ten miles for this purpose.

65. I proposed in my report on the settlement of the waste lands that a fund should be formed of contributions in equal proportions by the Government and the proprietors throughout the district, with which pacca wells should be constructed in each village, as, although at first the spring in some of the wells would be brackish, still, after admitting rain water into them for two or three years, the spring would turn sufficiently sweet to be used; but that report does not appear to have met with Government consideration, owing, no doubt, to the troubled times of 1857. I repeated my views in another report made to the Commissioner of Hissár on the 19th March 1861, No. 119, but this also, I am sorry to say, was equally unsuccessful.

Population.

66. The population of this tract is—

Agriculturists	10,587
Non-agriculturists	1,128

or 22 souls per square mile, exclusive of the grants.

Cattle.

67. The number of cattle is estimated at 32,682 head.

Mafi.

68. There is no máfi in this tract.

Announcement of assessment of parganah Malout.

69. The assessment was given out on 7th January 1857, but owing to the mutinies the work of completing the records was stopped, and not taken up until after the late famines. The jamas fixed have been collected with ease, being light, and, I have no doubt, will continue to be so to the end of settlement term.

Tenures.

70. The tenures are mostly zamíndári; they are:—

Zamíndári.	Bhayachára.	Pattidári.	Total.
117	2	10	129

Hereditary and non-hereditary cultivators.

71. Hereditary cultivators are few; their privileges are the same as those detailed for parganah Gúdha. The non-hereditary cultivating at the will of proprietors from year to year.

Description of population.

72. The population of this tract is composed of Sikh Játs, who have immigrated from the Sikh States of Patiála, Jamba, and Muktsar; Bágris from the Bíkanír territory; and Pachádas from the villages on the banks of the Ghaggar and the Bháwalpur State. These are:—

Sikh Játs.	Bágris.	Pachádas.	Total.
Souls.	Souls.	Souls.	Souls.
3,161	2,103	6,451	11,715

73. The two first are Hindus, but the last Muhammadans. Among the Bágris, who are also Játs, there are some Visnús, or followers of, Vishnú's precepts. They also have come from the Bíkanír territory and therefore are enumerated among the Bágris. Their habits are in

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every respect like ordinary Hindus, except that they are not prohibited from eating their food with shoes on, and always bury their dead, who, immediately on dying, are placed in a sitting posture and allowed to get stiff, when they are buried in the same posture in the floor of houses where their cattle are kept. There is also some difference in the marriage ceremony of those people from that of the ordinary Hindus; since both the Hindu and Muhammadan custom is followed, inasmuch as in reading the marriage ceremony passages from the Koran are repeated intermixed with those from the Shástar. The girl is made to sit on a stool with the boy instead of going round the pole seven times as is done amongst the Hindus. The Vishnús avoid taking life of any sort, and should any animal be killed within their estate, they bury it.

74. The origin of this intermixture of the two creeds is, that when "Jhámají," the originator of this religion set up, he was sent for by one of the Dehli kings, and told to introduce some Muhammadan form in the religion, which he accordingly did.

Jama or Land Revenue of parganah Malout.

75. The revenue of Malout parganah, including the 30 khíras, is Rs. 23,532, being in excess of the former summary settlement by Rs. 1,426-9-10. This increase is mainly owing to the spread of cultivation and increase of inhabited estates, and, excepting the assessment of the newly-formed grants, which I consider high, as before explained, this tract may be said to be lightly taxed, which was with a view to the lightness of the soil, its new colonization, and the little rain that generally falls here.

Patwáris.

76. There are 22 patwáris appointed in the entire tract, and none get less than Rs. 60 per annum as their salary.

Rural police.

77. The rural police consists of 106 chaukidárs and 100 balahárs or raptis; they are paid in cash. The pay of the former ranges from two to three rupees per mensem, and that of the latter one rupee. The number of chaukidárs to each village has been calculated at 1 to every 60 houses; and those villages with less than 30 houses are required to keep up a balahár but no chaukidár, each inhabitant taking his watch in turn.

78. The cost of the entire body of the rural police, excluding balahárs, is Rs. 3,120 per annum, being at the rate of Rs. 13-8-0 per cent. on the jama.

79. This may appear high; but when it is considered how these estates are scattered and close upon foreign States, some efficient means must be adopted to guard property. Besides, this comparison with the revenue is no fair criterion, as the revenue is particularly light.

Parganah Mahájani.

80. Parganah Mahájani is the tract which lies between parganahs Malout and Wattu. Its area comprises 233 square miles. When we got possession of this tract, it was entirely a desert without a single inhabitant; its colonization began in 1845, and it now contains 45 inhabited estates; some of these have risen to good-sized villages, but others are yet mere hamlets, with only six and ten families; still it cannot be said to be otherwise than progressing.

Area.

81. Its area is divided:—

	Acres.
Cultivated ...	19,131
Culturable waste ...	1,19,372
Barren or unproductive	11,050
Total ...	1,49,553

Products and soil and assessment.

82. The products are the same as those in Malout, but the soil, though rousli, has less sand and more clay, which makes it more productive, and therefore it has been assessed with a little higher rate than Malout, four anas four pie per acre being fixed as rent rate, the half of which forms the revenue rate. The culturable is assessed at three pie per acre, after exempting one-third of the area; and the jama attained by this means is Rs. 2,928, exclusive of the nine estates given as grants on progressive revenue of Rs. 3,250. If this be added to the above, the revenue of this tract will be Rs. 6,178, being Rs. 100 over that collected prior to the introduction of the present settlement.

Population.

83. The population consists of—

	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Total
Agriculturists ...	1,639	2,017	3,656
Non-agriculturists ...	92	407	499
Total ...	1,731	2,424	4,155

or 17 souls per square mile.

Tenures.

84. These are divided as follows:—

Zamíndari	Pattidari	Bhyachara
39	6	0

85. The estates lately established are khana khali, that is, their proprietary rights have not yet been consigned to any one, and Government are owners until the terms of lease shall be fulfilled. The best time for deciding the transfer of proprietary rights will be on the revision of the present settlement. The number of these is nine estates.

"Khana Khali" or lately established estates in which Government hold the proprietary right.

86. Owing to the smallness of the villages, many of which are only halmets, no chaukidárs have been appointed except in seven, the inhabitants of each estate taking their turn of watch.

Rural police.

87. The 45 estates are allotted to six patwáris, whose pay is Rs. 619 per annum.

Patwáris.

88. This parganah was ceded to our Government in 1844 by the Nawáb of Bhawalpur in lieu of a similar tract given on the Sindh frontier. The reasons for this transfer were two—1st, to extend the Customs line to the Satlaj, as it was supposed a great deal of salt passed through that country without duty; and, 2ndly, to have an officer stationed there with political powers watching the movements of the surrounding foreign States of Lahore Bhawalpur, Mamdot, and Faridkot.

Parganah Wattu ceded in 1844 by the Nawáb of Bhawalpur, and cause of cession.

89. It contains 202 square miles, and is bounded on the north by the river Satlaj, which separates it from the Gúgaira District; on the east by taluqa Bhyack, formerly of Mamdot iláka, and now attached to this district; on the south by the strip called parganah Mahájani; and west by Bhawalpur territory.

Area in square miles and boundary.

90. The late Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew was the first officer who took charge of it from the Bháwalpur authorities in February 1844; it then consisted of 29 inhabited estates.

Number of estates at the time of cession.

91. The first year's revenue was collected according to the then existing system in kind, which, in consequence of the zamíndár's roguery, fell far short of the return furnished by the Nawáb's authorities. But being found on enquiry that the zamíndárs caused the grain to be stealthily removed from the thrashing ground during the night, Mr. Vans Agnew made them pay the difference in cash between that and the amounts said to be collected in the preceding years.

Collection of revenue in kind.

92. This tract has undergone three summary settlements. The first was concluded by Mr. Vans Agnew for three years at Rs. 24,329 per annum; the second by me for five years at Rs. 26,134; and the third again by me at a jama of Rs. 18,214.

Settlements since the cession.

93. The great falling-off at the last settlement was owing to entire estates having been cut away by the action of the river, as also the price of grain having fallen considerably, which necessitated the decrease of the rates.

Cause of decrease of revenue in the last settlement.

94. The cultivation, according to the present measurements, is 33,126 acres, culturable 86,215, and barren 9,654; but from the capriciousness of the Satlaj, a yearly reduction and partial increase may be expected in the estates lying immediately on the bank of the river. In order to the proper assessment of this tract, it was divided first into two portions, one the khádir or sailába, and the other the bangar, or that portion the cultivation of which can only be carried on by rain; and the road from Fírozpur to Bháwalpur, which intersects this tract, and passes through the town of Fázilká, just divides these two chaks; and it is astonishing how perceptible is the difference on either side of this road—that to the north or the river side at once taking the appearance of good alluvial, whereas that to the south is sandy.

Measurements of different kinds of soil, and the division of the parganah into khadir and bangar.

I. Section—Khádir Lands.

95. The khádir portion has an area of 46,540 acres and 45 inhabited estates; its cultivation occupies 20,383 acres, and is the most luxuriant in the district.

Khádir; extent of its area and number of estates.

96. No exact estimate can be formed of the well-irrigation, as it is subject to annual changes, the extent of the floods determining the localities in which wells are to be dug; and as these floods vary every year, so also does the well-irrigation.

Irrigation.

97. During the 19 years of my residence in this district I have observed five years of extensive floods* sending the water to upwards of five miles in the interior, and other years so low as hardly to fill the nálahs. In the former instance the entire khádir tract becomes one sheet of cultivation, whereas in low floods nearly half the lands remain fallow. This is owing to two causes—first, want of means; secondly, scarcity of hands to make and work the wells. I have seen a "*rahat*" or Persian wheel working day and night before it could irrigate 30 acres of cultivation attached to it, as the crops require to be watered four and five times in order to ripen them. This labor being considerably lightened by the floods, a cultivator is enabled, with comparatively little assistance, to till his 30 or 40 acres of land, which, as I have before explained, could not be done by well-irrigation.

* 1844, 1847, 1851, 1852, and 1856.

98. One would have thought it impossible for the scanty population of this country to gather the produce of such extensive cultivation in time of high floods, and had myself formed this conclusion; but careful observation and enquiry have shown that a description of soda deposited by the floods impairs the fertility of the soil, which consequently yields hardly one-half the produce returned by well-irrigation.

99. I have seen lands producing most luxuriant crops one year under well-irrigation, and, the same fields being flooded, the next year producing a thin and scanty harvest, this leaving no doubt as to the effects of the flood. But again in thick clay soils the efflorescent quality of the salt acts as manure upon the land, enabling the roots to penetrate whilst still retaining sufficient fertility to bring the crops to maturity.

Wells.

100. There are 142 kacha-pacca wells affording irrigation, and costing on an average Rs. 200; besides these there are also kacha wells which must be annually renewed, and cost from Rs. 15 to 20 each.

101. In the khádir lands the kacha wells are easily constructed, as the spring is near the surface; and the jhow, from which wattles are formed to protect the sides, grows in great abundance on the banks of the Satlaj.

102. When parganah Wattu first came under our rule, it contained but two pacca wells, one constructed by the Nawáb of Bháwalpur in the Fort of Sajrána for the use of the garrison, and the other at Churewála made by a zamíndár for watering his cattle. Since then 140 pacca wells have been built, and now afford irrigation.

103. The construction of these wells originated in my persuading the lambardárs to build one or more in each village in order to afford drinking water, which up to that period had been procured from kacha wells, the water of which had always a very disagreeable taste and smell caused by the decaying of the wattles, and, in my opinion, contributed much to the unhealthiness of the population.

104. These wells being once constructed, the people began to use them for irrigation, as well as for village purposes, and at once appreciated their superiority to the kacha wells, which led to applications for takávi advances. These latter were liberally granted, and wells are now working on lands which had never before been cultivated.

Nálahs.

105. This portion of the parganah is intersected by several nálahs or branches of the Satlaj, which in the rains overflow their banks, flooding the low lands for miles, and affording irrigation to the kharíf crops sown on high lands by means of temporary wells, which are excavated in the sides of the nalahs, and are called "jhalárs."

106. There are two principal nálahs known as "Phadi" and "Phat" which run through the whole width of the khádir tract; and by means of closing their outlets, I forced the water to a much higher level than was formerly attained.

Principal nalahs, "Phadi" and "Phat."

107. The staple produce is wheat and jowár, but this tract also yields til, mot in the autumn, and barley, gram and masur in the spring, with tobacco, china, onions, and garden produce in the intermediate seasons.

Staple products.

Máfi land.

108. These are not extensive, consisting—

1st. Of grants given by the Nawáb Bháwal Khán to religious people for their life-time, and secured to them in 1847 after due investigation by the Sadr Board, North-Western Provinces; they include 352 acres.

2ndly. Grants made by the Government to zamíndárs for their good conduct during the mutinies, and which are confirmed to their descendants for three generations The extent of these máfis is 664 acres in 16 villages.

Education

109. Is at a very low ebb, insomuch so that few can sign their own names; and none but the Baniah class are able to keep accounts, and even these use the 'Landi" character, which is almost illegible even to the writer himself.

Tenures.

110. The recent settlement of these villages, which do not date above 50 years, is the cause of the tenures being zamíndári:—

Zamíndári.	Bhyachára.	Pattidári.	Total.
67	0	13	80

Hereditary and non-hereditary cultivators.

111. The morúsi or hereditary cultivator is a tenure introduced by us; there was no such tenure before British rule, and in fact even the proprietary right is a title unknown under native governments. All cultivators who have held undisturbed possession for more than 10 years have been put down as morúsi or hereditary, and all below that period as "ghair morúsi" or non-hereditary.

112. The former has the privilege of selling the right of the cultivation of his fields to any other person, or to have the same tilled

by others, making his own terms with them, but his fixed rates cannot be disturbed; whereas the non-hereditary cultivator can only claim terms from year to year.

"Paikhast" cultivators, whose rights end with harvest.

113. There is another description of cultivators in this tract, known as "Paikhast;" their right only lasts as long as the crops they have sown are on the ground, and ceases with the harvest. These are generally men from the interior or desert part of the district, who come in time of high floods and cultivate such sailába lands as the resident villagers are unable to break up. After having tilled and sown the lands, they go back to their own homes, only returning to collect their harvest.

Assessemnt.

114. This was a difficult task to perform, as no accurate record was to be found of the produce of each description of land. The patwári papers could not be depended upon, as some made the net produce equal to the jama, while in others it fell far short of the Government demand. With such a material it was impossible for me to be too careful in framing the rent rates, and consequently much time and patience was required to obtain good and trustworthy information.

Rates of assessments at the first settlement.

115. The rates adopted by Mr. Vans Agnew were—

Flooded lands—	Daker	...	...	1-8	per bigah.
	Rousli	...	...	1-0	„
	Rateli	...	...	0-8	„
Well-irrigation—	Daker	...	...	1-0	„
	Rousli	...	...	1-0	„

Cause of non-adoption of former settlement rate.

116. These rates could not be adopted, as they bore too heavily on the zamíndárs in consequence of the fall in the price of grain which decreased considerably in value as cultivation became more extended.

117. Before the late famine wheat was selling at from one and a half to two maunds for the rupee, prices being still lower on the othser ide of the Satlaj.

118. For this reason, and on account of the flooded lands not producing half as much as those irrigated by wells, I was obliged to reduce the rates of flooded lands, without reference to description, to 12 anas 9 pie per acre, and well cultivation to one rupee per acre.

119. The few acres of rain cultivation found in some few estates were assessed at two anas per acre.

120. Although this was the parganah rate adopted, still some of the estates, being more favorably situated than the generality of them, were rated a little higher, and those less favorably situated were assessed lower; care being always taken that the Government demand should be a just and equitable one, and the proprietors allowed fair profits from their lands.

Rates prevailing on similar lands in the Gugaira district.

121. The rates prevailing on similar lands in the Gugaira district across the Satlaj are—

Sailába per acre ... ... Re. 1 2 9
Chahi or well land per acre „ 1 6 8

showing much higher rates than those adopted by me, which is owing first to the land being more productive, and, secondly, to irrigation being in a more advanced state.

Assessment of culturable waste.

122. The culturable waste, where extensive and retained for pasturage, I assessed at two anas per acre.

Population.

123. The population of the khádir portion of this parganah is :—

Cultivators.		Non-cultivators.		Total.
Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	
370	6,540	89	3,347	10,346

being 143 souls per square mile of the whole population, or agriculturists 96 souls and non-agriculturists 47 souls per square mile.

Decrease of assessment as compared with the preceding settlement, and the cause assigned for it.

124. The present jama of this tract shows a decrease below that of the preceding settlement of Rs. 6,867, which is a falling-off of 26 per cent., but this reduction was necessary, as the yield was not sufficient to meet the rates; and had the same been still adopted, the proprietors would have been ruined; even under the present moderate demand the revenue is not collected without a little difficulty.

Tribes inhabiting the khádir.

125. The clans inhabiting this tract are Wattus, Chistis, and Bodlas.

Origin of the tribes.

126. The first were originally Hindu Rájputs, but became Muhammadans in the reign of Firozshah, Emperor of Dehli.

127. Tradition, for they have no books, says the clan derives its title from the headman, whose name was Wattu, and who, together with

his followers, immigrated from the countries between Jásalmír and Kach, and settled in these parts.

128. The Bodlas are a religious sect formed from amongst the Wattus within the last 60 years; they claim six villages, and reckon themselves of higher rank, so much so that in an assembly they invariably take the precedence, and at any marriage or festival they are provided with seats, whilst the others sit on the ground; and although the food for both parties is cooked together, still the Bodlas are first served, and separately. They receive the daughters of the Wattus in marriage, but never give theirs to any one out of their clans.

129. The Chistis are also another religious sect; they consider themselves the direct descendants of Khowja Mowun-úd-dín of Ajmir, and Bába Farid of Pákpattan; they claim seven villages. Their customs of receiving and giving in marriage are the same as those of the Bodlas.

Section II, or Bangar Land.

Bangar, and its situation.

130. The bangar land is that portion of parganah Wattu lying between the Fírozpur road and the high bank of the Hyphases which forms its southern boundary

Soil of bangar.

131. The soil is all of one description, a mixture of sand and alluvium; the former being in the greatest proportion, and would be very productive could it be irrigated, which cannot be done without a canal from the Satlaj similar to the Khánwa, at present irrigating a portion of Húja ra tahsíl, in Gúgaira district.

Extent of area.

132. The extent of this tract is 83,210 acres of which 12,743 acres cultivated, and 68,696 acres culturable.

Estate Sajrána at the time of cession, and subsequent formation of other estates.

133. When the parganah was ceded to the British, there was only one inhabited estate, Sajrána, where there was a small mud fort and a permanent garrison of the Nawáb of Bháwalpur, which formed the focus of this little colony in the midst of the waste. It now contains 35 inhabited estates.

Colonization of estates.

134. The settlement of these estates commenced in 1848 by colonists from the Bíkaner and Patiála territories, chiefly from the former; and although every estate is inhabited, still many are yet but hamlets, having only from four to six families.

Leasing the estates.

135. When leasing these estates "pattas" were given on a fixed sum of Rs. 2,134 per annum, and for three years; as, however, these leases were not all granted at the

same time, although the period fixed was alike in all cases, they did not terminate in one year; therefore in reviewing the leases care was taken that the revision should only commence on the termination of the old lease.

Rates of assessment of the Bangar.

136. The rates of assessment of this tract are two anas six pie per acre on cultivation, and three pie per acre on culturable waste. It produces only rain crops; bajra and mot are the staple produce.

Police of parganah Wattu.

137. The rural police of parganah Wattu consists of 28 chaukidárs; they are paid every six months with the harvest, and receive cash wages ranging from two to three rupees per mensem.

138. In small estates one chaukidár to every three or four villages is appointed, and resides in the largest village; care being taken that only those villages close upon each other are clubbed together under the supervision of one chaukidár.

Patwáris of parganah Wattu.

139. There are 19 patwáris in this tract having from three to four and six estates each according to their extent. The pay of none of these is less than Rs. 63 per annum.

Maps of tahsíls Sirsa, Sahuwala, and Fázilká.

140. Having given all the particulars of this settlement tahsílwár and parganahwár, I annex three maps, one of each tahsíl circle, showing the limits of these different tracts as treated in this report, and beg a reference to the same when perusing it.

Map of the district Sirsa.

141. I also append a map of the district, merely showing the principal towns, villages, roads, and police station, and the circle of each tahsíl.

Extent of the Sirsa district in square miles.

142. The district of Sirsa is in extent 3,100 square miles; its length is 107, and its breadth at the narrowest point 14 miles, and at the broadest 45 miles.

Boundary.

143. It is bounded north by the Fírozpur and Patiála districts; south by the Bíkaner territory; east by Hissár district; and west by Bíkaner and Bháwalpur territories and the river Satlaj.

Peculiar aspect of the country.

144. Its peculiar position, being a long and narrow strip running obliquely from north-west to south-east and between foreign States, renders it difficult of management, as at almost every point it can be crossed in one day, thus affording every ingress and egress to strangers and offenders of all kinds.

145. It is watered by the stream Ghaggar, which intersects the tahsíl circle of Sirsa, passing within four miles of the town. The water, being entirely dependent on the rains and the melting of the snow in the Himalayas, is completely dried up in the hot weather, running for four months only, *viz.*, from July to October. The Ghaggar affords irrigation for rice crops sown on the sides of the stream in the early part of autumn, and floods the low lands where the wheat and gram are cultivated for spring harvest; but a great deal of the water of this stream is wasted by being allowed to spread itself into broad shallow lakes. This could easily be prevented by excavating small aqueducts for irrigation, and by building dams across the stream above these lakes with flood gates, which could be opened and closed at pleasure.

The stream Ghaggar in tahsíl Sirsa, and facilities it affords for irrigation.

146. It will not only enable the submerged lands to be brought under cultivation, but utilize the water which is at present entirely wasted; and in a country where water is so scarce, it is, to say the least, a shame to allow this waste, particularly when we consider the frequent droughts and consequent famines to which this district is liable.

147. Too much attention cannot be bestowed upon devising means for the irrigation of such an arid tract; and as Government revenue would eventually benefit largely, it is but fair that Government should promote means of irrigation both by advances and by inviting private enterprise.

Suggestion for the promotion of the means of irrigation.

148. The only other stream is the Satlaj, which merely bounds the northern part of Fázilká tahsíl, and irrigation cuts can also be made from this, as I have mentioned when speaking on the Fázilká tahsíl circle.

The stream Satlaj in tahsíl Fázilká.

149. Although the revision of the settlement of this district was commenced in 1852, yet, being interrupted by the mutiny of 1857 and the famine of 1859-60-61, it remained incomplete until the present time; still the jamas of several of the tracts were given out during the interval, and underwent a somewhat severe test, thus proving the Government demand to be a just and equitable one.

Commencement and conclusion of the revision of settlement.

150. Prior to the introduction of the present assessment the revenue of this district amounted to Rs. 1,52,029-14-2, but in no two successive years was the whole of this revenue collected. The present settlement gives an annual return to the Government of Rs. 1,70,371, being in excess of the old settlement of Rs. 18,341-1-10, and reaching on the last year of settlement to Rs. 1,77,343 owing to the jamas of some estates being on a progressive scale

Revenue prior and subsequent to the revised settlement.

Population.

151. The population of the district according to the last census taken is 151,877 souls, or 49 per square mile.

Different tribes inhabiting the district.

152. The inhabitants of this district, as I have before stated, are a mixture of several tribes, who have come and settled in the district (chiefly since our rule) from the neighbouring Native States of Bíkaner, Patiála, Bháwalpur and Mamdot.

Aborigines "Bhattis" or "Pachádas."

153. The only race inhabiting this tract when it first came under our Government was Bhatti or Pachádа, of which there were a few large villages on the banks of the Ghaggar.

Chieftan of the aborigines "Nawab of Rania."

154. At their head was the Nawáb of Ránia, who lived at Ránia, and from thence to Fattiabád, on the south side, and the Wattu villages on the Satlaj, there were no inhabitants. When I first came into the district in 1844, people were afraid to travel from Sirsa towards Fírozpur or Fázilká without forming large parties, and accompanied by camels laden with drinking water. The fear was not so much of attacks from human beings as of encountering supernatural enemies, who, it was said, frequented these uninhabited lands; and as for the tract lying to the west and south of Ubohar, it was considered *terra incognita*. It may be said that the population of this district only commenced since it became British territory, and now there is not a slip of waste land that is not apportioned off into estates, and on which there are no settlers.

Natural products.

"dháman grass."

155. This district was once famous for its pasturage, yielding a description of grass known as dháman, which was considered very nourishing, and certainly the cattle of these parts were the best in the Upper Provinces, and people from so far down as Benáres, Gázipur and Patna resorted hither for a supply of stock. Since the waste lands have been broken up and allotted into khiras, this grass has almost disappeared, and the cattle have deteriorated in proportion.

Cause of disappearance of "dhman" grass.

156. The cause of the disappearance of this grass is to be found in the fact that the cattle are allowed to consume it before it has time to ripen and cast its seed into the ground, which prevents the renewal of the crops.

157. This was not the case formerly when the country was more thinly populated and the cattle fewer in number, as a large extent of country remained ungrazed, and the seed was supplied from thence by means of the high winds that prevail here. This grass is still to be found in the Bíkaner territory, where much of the land is waste, but

grazing there is attended with many drawbacks in the shape of heavy taxation and insecurity of property.

Barilla or sajji.

158. Barilla or sajji was abundantly produced in the waste about Ubohar, but this has also disappeared since the colonization has commenced, though not so entirely as the dhámán grass, of which there is hardly any to be found.

Karíl bush, Jand and Jáll trees indigenous to the Sirsa district.

159. The Karíl bush or wild caper, with Jand and Jáll, form the only growth approaching to trees indigenous to this wilderness. The former reaches the height of 7 or 8 feet, and spreads to about 12 feet in diameter. The two latter so high as 20 feet and spreading in proportion. None of these shed their leaves, but remain green all the year round. Amongst the trees introduced, Kikar or Acacia lencophlœa, and Beri, or a description of plum tree, are the only ones which appear to take kindly to the soil; and although they do not attain any great height, excepting near tanks or places where water accumulates, still they are valued as affording some shelter, relieving the eye from the glare and monotony of the interminable flat, and producing useful wood.

Kikar or Acacia leucophlæa and Beri, or a kind of Plum tree introduced since.

160. These trees, being very hardy and tenacious of life, linger on through many a dry season, rebounding into life, as it were, in time of good rains, and in years of drought lying apparently dormant, awaiting the first favorable opportunity to shoot out once more.

Marts—Sirsa mart.

161. The chief mart in the district is Sirsa, which is an intrepot for the productions of the grain and wheat-growing countries to the north and east, as also for sugar from Shamli, which it passes on to Bíkaner, Jodhpur and Jasalmír receiving from thence, for exportation, salt, bajra and mot. The annual trade of this town is estimated at Rs. 8,00,000.

Fazilka mart.

162. The second mart is Fázilká, which is daily increasing in mercantile importance, and promises soon to assume a higher position in the commercial world than Sirsa or Fírozpur.

Natural advantages of the Fázilká mart.

163. It enjoys great natural advantages over Sirsa from its position on the bank of the Satlaj; and as it is situated 80 miles lower down that river than Fírozpur, it can be more easily reached by vessels of large tonnage, especially in seasons when the river is low.

164. Many of the rich merchants from Bhíwáni and Sirsa and other towns in foreign States, perceiving the convenience of its locality, have settled down at Fázilká, and have established direct commerce

with Karráchi and Bombay, besides benefiting largely by the carrying trade. The principal articles of traffic are cotton, wool, san, oil, seeds and sugar.

Kharial, Ráñia and Rori marts.

165. The other three marts are Kharial, Ránia and Rori, which enjoy a lively though not very extensive local trade.

The existence and formation of the existing towns of the district.

166. Except Ránia and Rori, which had a commercial existence before we occupied the country, all the towns of the district have been established by British officers. The earliest date of their formation is 1838, when Major Thorsby laid the foundation of the present town of Sirsa.

History of the country Bhattiána.

167. The history of this country is involved in obscurity, and beyond what is handed down by vague tradition, there is no means of finding the origin, rise and fall of the large and flourishing towns and forts which must once have existed in great numbers, as there are many mounds of considerable height full of bricks and broken pottery, evidently the remains of former habitation.

Conquest of the country (Bhattiána) by Bhart, brother of Rájah Rám Chandar, and subsequently by Jhangais Khán.

168. Tradition says that 3,000 years ago Bhart, the brother of Rájah Rám Chandar, conquered this country from the aborigines, a race who worshipped the sun only, and ate of all animal and vegetable productions, and were governed by a man named "Luna." At the spot where the battle took place there was a height upon which Bhart built the present fort of Bhatner, which he named after himself. In 1112 Sambat, A. D. 1055, this place was found deserted by Jhangais Khán, who passed it on his way to conquer Dehli. He had the fort put in order at a cost of 1,60,13,303 dám, a dám being equal to five anas of present currency.

Forts and towns of Sirsa, Bhatinda and Ubohar.

169. It is supposed that in the interval between the reign of Rám Chandar and arrival of Jhangais Khán, forts and towns of Sirsa, Bhatinda and Ubohar, were built by different rulers, who came from the west and conquered the country.

170. One remarkable fact is, that all these four places Bhatner' Sirsa, Bhatinda and Ubohar, are about equal distances from each other, forming in a measure a quadrangle; and certainly if they were not built by the same person, they were on the same plan, for they are as like as can be to each other.

Foundation of the town and fort of Sirsa on the river Sarsuti.

171. It is said that Sirsa owes its foundation to Saras, a Rajput Rájah of the Bhatti tribe, who built the town and fort 1,320 years ago, at a ford over the river Sarsuti, which it would appear came down to this and joined the Ghaggar eight miles below Sirsa.

Foundation of Bhatinda and Ubohar on streams since disappeared.

172. Bhatinda and Ubohar were also erected on the banks of streams, all traces of which have now disappeared, except a slight depression in the surface of the earth, which marks their former course.

Frequent invasion of the country from the west, and destruction of all records and authentic documents.

173. This country has been subjected to frequent invasions from the west, and the tide of conquest which so often rolled over it has carried away all records and authentic histories, leaving no materials to work upon but such dim recollections as were handed down from father to son.

Prevalence of famine and pestilence.

174. Fearful visitations of famine and pestilence completed the work which the sword had begun, and changed this once green and flourishing land into the barren and desolate wilderness which we found on our first occupation, bearing evident signs of having lain uninhabited for centuries past.

Cession of the district by the Nawáb of Ránia, Zabta Khan, on a stipulated fixed allowance.

175. This district was first ceded to the British by the Nawáb of Ránia, named Zabta Khán, on the stipulation of fixed monthly allowance owing to his inability to check the marauding habits of his subjects, who were incessantly making forays into the surrounding countries.

Continuance of the stipend to the descendants of Nawáb Zabta Khán.

176. This stipend was continued to his son and grandson till 1857, when the latter, Nur Samand Khán, having joined the mutiny and rebellion, was taken and hanged at Fírozpur.

Restoration of territory encroached upon by the neighbouring foreign States on the assumption of government of the district by the British.

177. Although the whole of this district nominally belonged to the Ránia Nawáb, large portions of the border had been appropriated by the neighbouring states, and had to be resumed by the British on their occupation of the country.

The expenses of the present settlement.

178. Records having been destroyed at the time of the mutiny and rebellion, no account is to be found of the cost of the settlement work prior to 1857; but the subsequent expenditure has amounted to Rs. 14,404-13-6 for the measurement and revision of jamas of 404 estates having an area of 12,46,817 acres. The assessment of these estates being Rs. 89,029, the cost falls at the rate of 16 per cent. on jama, or Rs. 7-8-0 per square mile, which cannot be viewed as otherwise than satisfactory; for, in comparison with the cost of settlement of Gúgaira, which may be said to be a district similarly situated to this, it is Rs. 34 per cent. less on the jama, and five anas four pie less per acre of cultivation, this having cost one ana per acre.

179. This is the first regular settlement which this district has undergone; it was therefore necessary carefully to study its capabilities before making a final report of the same, in order that there might be no occasion for a revision immediately after the completion of the settlement.

Capabilities of the district carefully studied before making the final report.

180. It must be taken into consideration that many difficulties had to be contended with in forming a just appreciation of the productiveness of the soil in consequence of the frequent droughts and the absence of any previous settlement.

181. In conclusion, I would beg to notice the efficient co-operation rendered by Extra Assistant Commissioners Gangaparshád and Rai Mehtáb Singh, who have both left this for other districts. I wish particularly to mention Sheodiál Singh, the present Náib-Tahsíldár of Sirsa, who acted as Serishtadár in this settlement work, and gave a most valuable assistance; he is an active, shrewd and intelligent officer, well up in both Revenue and Judicial work. I would like to see his services, which were given in a measure gratis in the Settlement Department, rewarded by promotion to a Tahsíldárship, for which appointment he is well fitted.

Notice of officers engaged in the present settlement.

Diál Chand, a Moharrir, now out of employ, I also wish to recommend for his good service in aiding the completion of the settlement.

From R. H. DAVIES, ESQ., *Secretary to Government Panjáb, to the Financial Commissioner, Panjáb, No.* 399 *A dated Camp Jhelam, the 20th April* 1864.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, having had under review the reports of Mr. Naesmyth, Officiating Commissioner, and of Mr. Oliver, Deputy Commissioner, concerning the reveuue settlement of the district of Sirsa, directs me to record the following observations.

2. The district is a long tract stretching in a north-westerly direction from the confines of the Hissar district to the Satlaj, and having on its north-east the Fírozpur district and Patiála, and on its south-west the Bhawalpur and Bíkanir States. It contains an area of 3,100 square miles, and the towns of Sirsa said to have a trade of £8,000 per annum, and of Fázilká rising into a depot for produce intended for export by the Satlaj.

3. The settlement was commenced in 1852 under the orders of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

4. The settlements of parganahs Sirsa, Darba, and Ránia, comprising the whole tahsíl of Sirsa, and of parganah Rori, of tahsíl Síhuwála, have been previously sanctioned; those of parganah Gúdah, of tahsíl Síháwál, and of parganahs Wattu, Malout, and Mahájani, comprising the tahsíl of Fázilká, have now to be considered.

5. Parganah Gúdah adjoins Rori on the west. It comprises an area of 504,816 acres, about two-fifths of which are under cultivation. The soil, though entirely dependent on rain for moisture, is of fair average quality, but sandy in parts, and of the whole so small a portion as 23,961 acres is represented as barren, leaving nearly 300,000 acres for the future expansion of the scanty but increasing population who have already done so much of late years for its reclamation. The numbers of the population are stated at close upon 40,000, giving 5⅔ acres to each agriculturist. The non-agriculturists are comparatively few. If the statistics be correct, there is a deficiency of ploughs, though cattle are numerous. The crops are the ordinary rain crops producible in light soils, and in the spring, barley and mustard. Gram is occasionally grown, but wheat apparently cannot be reared. This parganah, then, is briefly an unirrigated tract of fair land, not half populated, with little local demand for its produce, but with good natural facilities for cattle-grazing. Its assessment, which has heretofore never exceeded Rs. 24,000. has been raised to Rs. 41,080. This enhancement at first sight appears large, but it is explained by the Deputy Commissioner that the former assessment made in 1858 was originally intended to endure for four years only. Time has been allowed, however, for a great increase of cultivation and for the development of many estates, which, being then waste, were noted at a nominal revenue. The Commissioner, having traversed the country, recommends the confirmation of the settlement; and the average rates being still exceedingly low, viz., three anas and four pie per acre, the Lieutenant Governor sees no reason for questioning the conclusion which has been arrived at.

6. Parganahs Malout and Mahájani are continuations, to the north-west, of the same soil and physical characteristics as are found in parganah Gúdah, but the population is far more sparse, being set down at only 22 souls to the square mile. Great inconvenience is experienced for want of drinking water. The subject has already attracted the attention of Mr. Oliver, and His Honor will be glad to see some practical scheme of improvement set on foot. Considerable progress has been made since Major Thorsby's settlement in the extension of cultivation. The great waste was divided into lots, which were assessed at a progressive revenue. Mr. Oliver fears that there may be difficulty in realizing the higher sums imposed when the time comes for their collection. This is a point which must be well considered hereafter, in order that undue pressure be not created. The assessments of the parganah of Malout, comprizing an area of 65,246 cultivated, and 259,819 acres, was fixed in 1857. The amount is Rs. 23,532, being an increase of Rs. 1,426 on the former jama. The statements do not give

the average rate on cultivation, and are in other respects less complete than could be wished. It is stated that the jamas have since been easily collected, and the Commissioner recommends them for sanction.

7. Parganah Mahájani contains 149,553 acres, of which 19,131 only are cultivated. The soil is said to be somewhat less sandy than that of Malout, but the population is only 17 to the square mile. The assessment, including that formerly imposed on waste allotments, is Rs. 6,178. This apparently is an increase of Rs. 1,800 on the former jama.

8. Parganah Wattu, lying on the left bank of the Satlaj, and comprising cessions from Bháwalpur and Mamdot, contains, according to the last measurements, an area of 129,750 acres, of which 30,049 are cultivated and 86,215 culturable, and which is subject to yearly abrasion from the river. The khádir tract is irrigated partly from the annual inundation from the river, partly from nalahs which traverse it, and partly from pacca and kacha wells. It is, though but recently, improved, altogether a superior tract to those above noticed, producing tobacco and wheat, and supporting a population of 96 agriculturists and 47 non-agriculturists to the square mile. But its liability to be cut away and to be impregnated with noxious salts by the river render it less fertile than might have been expected. It is therefore assessed at lower rates than similar lands on the opposite bank of the river. The assessment which had formerly been summarily reduced by Mr. Oliver from Rs. 26,134 to Rs. 18,000 on account of area cut away, has now been reduced to Rs. 15,439, the rate on cultivation being 12 anas and 2 pie. But Mr. Oliver states that difficulty is still experienced in the collection.

The bangar tract contains 83,210 acres, of which only 12,743 are cultivated. It is entirely unirrigated and very imperfectly colonized. The jama has been fixed at Rs. 2,275, being at the rate of three anas and four pie on cultivation.

10. I am to convey the sanction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to these settlements, and to declare that they, together with all others in the district of Sirsa, shall terminate in 1875-76, as recommended by the Officiating Commissioner. The cultivation is yet so backward that it does not appear necessary to propose a longer term.

11. His Honor observes that there are traces in this district showing that the waters of the Ghaggar stream were formerly better husbanded and applied than now. The agricultural development of the district will hereafter greatly depend on the management of this stream It is noticed with regret that the "dhámaṇ grass" is disappearing, and that the cattle are consequently deteriorating.

12. Mr. Oliver's report contains much useful information relating to the tribes and former history of Sirsa, and it is to be regretted that his submission of it was so unnecessarily delayed.

13. I am also directed to state that His Honor has observed with approbation the efficient services of Extra Assistant Commissioners Gangaparshád and Mehtáb Singh.

From R. G. MELVILL, Esq., *Officiating Deputy Commissioner Sirsa, to* W. M. YOUNG, Esq., *Officiating Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Panjáb,* No. 250—588 *dated* 18*th June* 1872.

In compliance with your docket No. 4235 dated 8th instant, I beg to forward the settlement papers of parganahs Sirsa, Darba, and Rori, and to state that references made in some of them are not forthcoming, and therefore not sent, and were very probably destroyed during the mutiny of 1857, as is apparent from a letter No. 52 dated 26th May 1858, of Mr. J. H. Oliver, late Deputy Commissioner Sirsa, to Commissioner Hissár Division, asking for certain abstract papers of the settlement of parganah Sirsa included in the subjoined memo. :—

Settlement of parganah Darba.

Captain R. Robertson, Superintendent Bhattiána.	Report No. 45 dated 31st May 1853.
Agent and Commissioner Dehli	No. 3122 dated 29th October 1855, and enclosure.
„ „ „	No. 133 dated 10th January 1856, and enclosure.

Settlement of parganah Rori.

Captain R. Robertson, Superintendent Bhattiána.	Report No. 100 dated 1st October 1856.
Agent and Commissioner Dehli ...	No. 1517 dated 8th May 1857, and enclosure.

Settlement of parganah Sirsa.

Deputy Commissioner Sirsa ...	No. 52 dated 26th May 1858.
Commissioner Hissár	No. 145 dated 28th May 1858, and enclosure.

From CAPTAIN R. ROBERTSON, *Superintendent Bhattiána, to* SIR THEO. METCALFE, BART., *Agent and Commissioner, Dehli No.* 45, *dated* 31*st May* 1853.

I have the honor to submit the records of settlement of parganah Darba, revised under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1833, by the orders of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and the Sadr Board, as per margin.

Memo. of the Hon'ble the Lieut. Governor N. W. Provinces, dated the 12th January 1852.
Secretary Sadr Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces, No, 68 dated 5th March 1852, received with Agent and Commissioner's No. 771 dated 9th March 1852.

2. There are no records in the office from which it could be ascertained when and in what manner this parganah came into British possession. From enquiries made from certain of the old zamindárs it appears that in Sambat 1880, corresponding with 1823-24, several of the villages were peopled. The Rajah of Bikanir first reclaimed the lands from a state of waste, and established villages on it. When the British Government instituted enquiries regarding the Bhatti territory, it was discovered from the Badsháhi records that the lands of parganah Darba originally belonged to the Tappa called "Bangywála" appertaining to the ilaqa of Sirsa, and that it was in the possession of the Bhattis. In 1827 the parganah was resumed from the Rájah of Bíkanir, and in October 1838 it was transferred from Hissár to Bhattiána.

3. The area of this parganah is 216 square miles; it is bounded on the north and west by parganah Sirsa, on the east by parganah Fathiabád, district Hissár, and the south by the Bíkanir territory.

4. There were no disputes in this parganah regarding village boundaries. Thokes have been erected of masonry wherever three or more boundary lines met, with the exception of such villages as border on the Bikanir territory, but these will, I hope, shortly be erected. I have written to the Mohtamid of that Raj now at Fázilká, and have requested that the zamindárs of the villages in Bíkanir territory, bordering on the Darba parganah, be directed to pay their share of the amount required for the erection of the thokes.

5. The total population of Darba, according to the census * made by measuring amíns, which was very carefully attested by Mr. Donald during his tour in the parganah, amounts to 13,836 souls, or about 64 souls to a square mile. The average cultivation per male adult is 24 acres.

* Appendix A.

The census * made by the tahsíldár and his subordinates in 1846 gives a result of 9,040 souls, so that in seven years the population has increased nearly one-third.

* Appendix B.

6. The khanih measurements of this parganah were commenced in February, and completed in July 1852; but in consequence of the objections raised to the areas of several villages, as laid down by the amíns, all further settlement proceedings were at a stand-still until after your visit to this district in February last. There having already been a lengthy correspondence on this subject, I need not further dwell on it, but beg to refer you to the letters as per margin. A statement is annexed giving the area in acres as per professional survey and the area as per present measurement by amíns, which latter shows an increase of 4,907 acres, or two acres per cent.

Supdt's. No. 5 dated 13th May 1852.
" " 12 " 2nd June "
" " 18 " 5th July "
" " 24 " 27th " "
" " 33 " 13th August "
" " 46 " 6th October "
" " 50 " 21st " "
" " 55 " 10th Nov. "
" " 56 " " " "
" " 58 " 17th " "
" " 60 " 29th " "
Agent & Comr's. No. 1506 dated 17th May 1852.
" " 1756 " 9th June 1852.
" " 2102 " 9th July "
" " 2343 " 3rd Augt. "
" " 2707 " 6th Sept. "
" " 3084 " 15th Oct. "
" " 3169 " 27th " "
" " 3398 " 22nd Nov. "
" " 3493 " 6th Dec. "
" " 156 " 18th Jan. 1853.

7. There are 44 villages in this parganah. In 18 of these the proprietors realize a certain amount per bigah and are responsible for all expenses. The assámís, who are styled bolehdárs, have no voice in the expenditure. In 26 the bach is bhyachára, that is, the Government jama and the village expenses (in the determination of which each assámi has a voice) are realized by a bach levied on one and all equally according to the extent of land held by each individual.

Appendix C.

8. Forty-one villages are inhabited, and three are wirán, viz. Kutyána, cultivated by residents of Jamal; Nathusáni Khúrd cultivated by residents of Nathusáni Kalán; and Nahranwáli, cultivated by residents of Darba Kalán. A village will now be established on the lands of each. Agreements to that effect having been filed by the proprietors, and the cultivators of these lands have generally agreed to locate themselves thereon, they will vacate the lands of the village in which they now reside, and the proprietors in lieu thereof give them the same quantity of bangar land within the area of the mauzah now to be established; this will enable the proprietors to bring in new settlers, of whom there appears to be no lack; for, since the jama fixed for this parganah was made known, the proprietor of the village of Patli Dabar, parganah Sirsa, has settled thirty new assámís, and the proprietors of mauza Jamal have made arrangements for locating 30 or 40 new assámís in lieu of those who vacate to "abad" mauzah Kutyána.

9. I beg to refer you to the 7th para. of my letter No. 1 dated 11th May 1852. I then expressed an opinion relative to the proprietary right, and to this I have adhered.

10. In villages where the bach is bhyáchara, the parties to whom the land was granted, or their descendants, and such persons as they have chosen to admit as co-sharers with themselves, I have recorded as proprietors, each proprietor's right has been defined and fully explained. Their rights are of course hereditary and transferable.

11. The constitution of most of the villages in this parganah is similar in many points to those in the Hissár district, alluded to by Mr. Balmain and Mirza Sháhbázbeg, *vide* Selections from Public Correspondence No. XII of 1852.

12. In the Hissár district the "kisan-i-kadím," it appears, are ranked with the proprietors, and their rights are both hereditary and transferable.

13. According to the custom in the Hissár district, all village expenses have been here paid by an equal bach by proprietors and assámís. Bangar land has been broken by one and all at pleasure, and they have all had a voice in the settlement of the village accounts and the amount of "malbah" to be realized, but there is this difference to the customs existing in the Hissár district, that the assámís have not had the power of sale and mortgage; the surplus "malbah" has been considered as the profits of the lambardars and their co-parceners (in some one or two instances this has been returned to the assámís by the Deputy Collector on complaints being preferred); their names have not been entered in the register of mutations, and they have had no claim to land falling vacant by absconding assámís, such having been the right of those I have named biswadárs, who either cultivated it themselves or settled a new assámí, from whom they received a doucer on giving possession; the proprietors have also received a certain fee from new settlers when bangar land may have been allotted to them. I therefore have not classed the "assámí kadím" with the proprietors, but have defined their rights as follows. I have recorded parties as "assámí kadím" who have cultivated the lands for a period of ten years and upwards. Their rights thereto being as heretofore hereditary, but not transferable; they have the option of cultivating the lands themselves or sub-letting it.

14. All assámís who have been in possession under ten years have been designated "assámí jadid," their rights also being hereditary, but not transferable; but to these the privilege of cultivating the land through others has not been allowed.

15. Both the "assámí kadím" and "jadid" are to have a voice on the expenditure of the malbah; for what purposes and in what manner this is to be expended has been clearly laid down in the "wájib-ul-arz," and no assámí is to be dispossessed so long as he continues to pay his just dues.

16. In the event of the demise of any assámí, whether "kadím" or "jadid," his lands can only be inherited on the condition that his heirs settle in the village in which the land of the deceased is situated.

17. There are only 36 "tenants-at-will" throughout the parganah at present.

18. It having been now ascertained who are the proprietors; agreeable to the orders of Government, No. 334 dated 29th January 1852, the assámís have been prohibited from breaking up any more bangar land without permission of the proprietors, with whom alone the right of allotting or breaking up the bangar land is henceforth to rest.

19. In boledari villages the rights of assámís to their lands have been laid down as above, but they have no voice in the village expenses. In these villages there was no difficulty in determining the proprietorship, as the patwári's papers showed an account in the name of the proprietors of profit and loss, whereas in the first-named villages the collections were always supposed to be only sufficient to meet the expenses.

20. To the proprietary right in every village there have been numerous claimants; their claims principally resting on the bach being bhyachára, and that they have broken up waste land at pleasure. My proceedings relative to the record of rights have now been patent for many months; my decision has been fully explained to each party; and as no appeal has been made, although they had the opportunity of appealing without any trouble when you passed through this parganah, I think it may be inferred that I have arrived at a correct conclusion, and that the proprietors and assámís are satisfied.

21. The jama of this parganah has been reduced from Rs. 13,183 to Rs. 10,718.

22. I have already, in my letter No. 1 dated 11th May 1852, intimated to you that estates in this parganah had been summarily settled; that the jama had been fixed by no rule; and that the amount collected annually by Government was determined according to the opinion expressed by the tahsíldár or paishkár as to the extent and condition of standing crops, and that these crops were never measured. I have also previously reported that the soil throughout this parganah is of one description, the cultivators principally Bagri Játs. As I have been unable to discover that any peculiarity exists that would justify my assessing any one village at a higher rate than another, I considered that a general equalization of assessment should be made without reference to former engagements; this arrangement has reduced the jama of 28 villages, and increased that of 16.

23. I will now detail the steps that I took to arrive at my proposed jama. I ascertained that land was generally rented at the rate

of two anas per local bígah. The local bígah is measured by a jarib of 72 haths, or 44 yards, or 2½ anas per Government bígah. Deducting one-half, I fixed the revenue rate at one ana and three pie per Government bígah of cultivation; but as the jama at this rate on the whole of the cultivated area would have amounted to Rs. 13,408, somewhat in excess of existing jama which had not been regularly realized, and as the cultivation has been more extensive than in years preceding on account of the late favorable rainy season, I have thought it proper to leave unassessed one-fifth of the cultivated area, or reduce the jama obtained at the above-mentioned rate, one-fifth; allowing this reduction, gives a jama of Rs. 10,718, and makes my revenue rates one ana per bígah on total cultivated area.

24. From the patwáris I have only been able to obtain the accounts of five years; previous to that date no regular accounts appear to have been kept. The aggregate average amount collected in the parganah by the zamíndárs in the above named period was Rs. 16,000. Supposing the accounts submitted to be correct, and that this amount is what the parganah is able to pay, my proposed jama at the rate of one ana per bígah approaches to two-thirds of this sum, leaving one-third as profits to zamíndárs.

25. The average Government collections for the past ten years amount to Rs. 9,977, *vide* statement annexed.* My proposed jama is somewhat in excess of this sum, but still approximates thereto.

* Appendix D.

26. The zamíndárs willingly, and without the slightest demur, agreed to the jama now proposed; their darkhasts were filed in two days, and, had all been present, would have been given in one day. The amount now fixed will, I feel sure, be realized even in a season of drought without difficulty. It has been fully explained to the people that they are not to expect any remissions on account of failure of crops, as has hitherto been the case, and that they must pay in the instalments of revenue, as agreed to by them, regularly and at the times fixed. The amount now proposed will, I trust, meet with sanction, and the mode of assessment be approved of.

27. The administration paper or "wájib-ul-arz" of mauzahs Darbah and Nahranwáli were prepared under my superintendence; all the zamíndárs being present; after considerable dispute the conditions and arrangements therein laid down were agreed to. Having other duties to perform, which required my attention, Mr. Donald, 2nd Assistant Superintendent, was deputed by me to prepare the "wájib-ul-arz" of the remaining 42 villages of this parganah. Particular attention has been paid to the correct preparation of this and other papers, and great care has been taken that every individual's rights should be decided and therein recorded.

28. As considerable difficulty was experienced in collecting supplies for a camp, and the people were much inconvenienced thereby

that they agreed to store up each man one maund of bhusa, karbi and wood which was made over to two men chosen by the village who were answerable for the collection, and all monies so realized were to be appropriated towards the digging of the tank or in any other mode the village thought fit; this will debar the interference of the police and tahsil, as, when supplies are required, the people in charge have only to be called. on for it. A translation is herewith annexed * of the papers of two villages differing in constitution.

* Appendices E. F.

29. The 44 villages of this parganah have been divided amongst 12 patwáris willing to undertake the work. The tahsíldár furnished a report of those most fitted, and they were appointed accordingly. The work allotted is not beyond the power of each individual to perform. A statement † showing the charge allotted to each patwári is herewith annexed. The wages of these individuals will be realized from the zamíndárs at the rate of one ana in the rupee on collections, and will be collected with the revenue. They will be examined by the Deputy Collector as to their fitness for the office, two months, at their request, having been allowed them to prepare.

† Appendix G.

30. The mode of remuneration of chaukidárs has been by money payment throughout the parganah. This has been adhered to. The amount received by them has hitherto been paid by the zamíndárs, and that very irregularly. The arrangement now made will ensure the chaukidár Rs. 3 per mensem, levied at the rate of one ana on each house, which appears to have been the most general system of collection, to be realized by the málguzárs monthly, and disbursed by the Magistrate. This arrangement will put a stop to the numerous complaints that have been preferred by these village servants of non-payment of their wages; the old servants have been retained. The amount collected will allow on the average of one chaukidár to sixty houses. A statement ‡ is herewith annexed showing the number of chaukidárs appointed to each village. A balahar or "khabar-rasan" has also been appointed by the zamíndárs; he is to receive 10 or 12 sers of grain from each zamíndár, or a money payment of three or four anas as may have been agreed on.

‡ Appendix H.

31. The amount to be realized on account of "malbah" has been fixed at 5 per cent of jama. The proprietors (not lambardárs) were very clamorous at the small amount fixed, as they said that from this source they derived their profits, and that now they were not better off than the assámís. In lieu of the privilege of realizing malbah at their pleasure, there has been allowed to the proprietors a profit generally of 5 per cent. on the jama, to be collected with the jama and other expenses, independent of 5 per cent. remuneration to lambardárs. All parties were satisfied with this arrangement.

32. In bolehdári villages the proprietors have been allowed 50 per cent. on the Government jama; this appeared desirable, as all

assámís on investigation were found to be residents of upwards of ten years, or kadímí, and therefore entitled to hold at fixed rates, so that unless a fair provision was made for the proprietors they could not have been sufficiently protected against any contingencies. Moreover, they had no immediate prospects of an enhancement to the present profits till they brought the bangar land into cultivation and settled other assámís.

33. I have endeavoured, to the best of my ability, to carry out the instructions communicated to me from time to time; and although I have no doubt there may be many imperfections, I trust that my proceedings generally will meet with sanction and approval, and that it will not be considered that any unnecessary delay has occurred in submitting this report. I intimated to you that I hoped it would be submitted early in May, but the preparation of the papers has taken a longer time than I anticipated.

P. S.—With reference to the mauzawar general remarks by Collector at the foot of statement No. II, I beg to forward a return showing the value assumed at average rent rates and "at deduced rent rates," as submitted with my letter No. 47 dated 6th October 1852. The first value was taken down from the patwári's paper.

From G. T. HARVEY, ESQ., *Officiating Agent and Commissioner Dehli, to* CAPTAIN R. ROBERTSON, *Superintendent Bhattiána.*

No. 45, 31st May 1853.
No. 52, 14th July.

*No. 376, 19th August 1853.

†No. 353, 19th October 1855.

With reference to your letters as per margin, I have the honor to forward, for your information, copy of the late Sir T. Metcalfe's report* to the Sadr Board, on your settlement of pargana Darbah, and of their letter† furnishing copy of their address to Government, on the above subject.

You will observe that the Board say "for communication to the Superintendent;" so you will not act on the Board's suggested emendations until we receive the orders of Government.

From SIR T. METCALFE, *Agent and Commissioner Dehli, to the Sadr Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. No.* 376 *dated* 19*th August* 1853.

I have the honor to submit the statements of the settlements concluded by Captain R. Robertson, Superintendent of Bhattiána, of par-

ganah Darbah, under the orders conveyed in the memo. on the Bhatti territory by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

2. Though but 44 villages appear in the statements, the parganah comprized 57, but at the time of transfer from Hissár to Sirsa 13 estates were retained.

3. The native survey of this parganah was commenced in February 1852, and closed in July of the same year. The Board will remember that I raised objections to these khasrah measurements on the score of the larger total area and area of cultivation than found in the volume of the professional survey. These questions having been statisfactorily disposed of by the Board on receipt of my inspection report of the parganah in the beginning of the present year, Captain Robertson hastened to complete his assessment, and I lay the results before the Board.

No. 320 dated 9th August 1852.

4. The total area of the parganah is 214 square miles, or 138,509 acres, of which 107,275 acres are entered as cultivated, and on this area the sum of Rs. 10,718 is fixed as the jama to the end of settlement.

5. It is difficult to say if even this comparatively moderate jama will be realized. If we judge from the past fiscal history of the parganah, it may be concluded that it will not, for the average collections of the past 10 years were no more than Rs. 9,977.

6. It is possible, however, that owing to the improvement of the parganah and the increase of population, the full amount may be realized if favorable seasons follow each other in succession. The question here is to provide for the uniform payment of the jama in seasons good and bad.

7. Captain Robertson has endeavoured to meet the circumstances of the parganah by making a deduction from the cultivated area of 5 per cent. This is but proper, as without this deduction his proposed jama would have exceeded the highest demand imposed upon the parganah for the past 10 years, and would have been in excess of the average collections by about a fourth.

8. Further, this step was also just with reference to the unusual area cultivated while the parganah was being measured; such an extent of crops had not been seen there for many years, and was the result of the favorable rainy season.

9. The nature of these crops too would justify the Settlement Officer in this step, for probably not more than one-half ever arrived at a state of maturity owing to the sandy soil upon which they had been sown. Whole acres of this sort of land, being covered with kharif stalks, were of course included by the amins as cultivated. This I had occasion myself to observe on purtalling some of the fields.

10. I had objected to the clauses in the settlement misls providing that patwáris should receive their salaries through the Collector's office, as opposed to the Board's rule, No. 133 dated 17th July 1846. But Captain Robertson quotes the authority of the printed settlement misl in favor of the clause, and proves clearly enough how expedient the retention of the said clause is, from the fact of the numerous appeals made by patwáris for their salaries in arrears three and four years. I had therefore not enforced my original order to expunge the clause at first objected to.

11. The payment of a bakhshi to collect the village chaukidári throughout the parganah is unusual. I have already objected to this measure in the Wattu parganah. But should the Board deem it unobjectionable, the bakhshi may be continued.

12. I conceived that the Settlement Officer had nothing to do in recording the 17th clause of the wájib-ul-arz authorizing payment by every marriage procession of

8	anas	to a begári.
4	„	to a chaukidár,
32	pice	to a barber, &c.
10	pice	to a brahman.

The Superintendent, however, informs me this is founded on custom, and a remuneration for services performed in the village. I have therefore not interfered with this clause.

13. This is the conclusion of Captain Robertson's first settlement and the Board will, I am sure, agree with me in opinion that he deserves every credit for the research, care, and ability with which he has conducted his proceedings, and brought them to a satisfactory close, and that in a much briefer period than ordinary.

14. Captain Robertson, in the 15th para of his letter No. 62 dated 14th ultimo, renders but justice to the merits of his able tahsíldár Badri Dás, and I am glad to take this opportunity of bringing this individual to the notice of the Board.

15. No appeals against Captain Robertson's assessments have been made.

From H. W. HAMMOND, ESQ., *Secretary Sadr Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces, to* G. F. HARVEY, ESQ., *Offg. Commissioner Dehli Division, No.* 353 *dated Agra, the* 19*th October* 1855.

PRESENT:

E. A Reade, Esq., Senior Member.
C. C. Jackson, Esq., Junior Member.

With reference to your letter No. 3 dated the 11th January last, I am directed by the Sadr Board of Revenue to forward, for commu-

nication to the Superintendent of Bhattiána, a copy of their address to Government, dated the 12th instant, No. 1121, respecting the settlement of parganah Darbah.

From H. W. HAMMOND, ESQ., *Secretary Sadr Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces, to the Secretary to Government N. W. Provinces, No.* 1121 *dated Agra, the 12th October 1855.*

PRESENT:

E. A. Reade, Esq., Senior Member.
C. C. Jackson, Esq., Junior Member.

I am directed by the Sadr Board of Revenue to submit the accompanying settlement report and statements of parganah Darbah, in the Bhattiána district, and to offer the following remarks for the consideration of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor.

2. Parganah Darbah is the south-eastern angle of Bhattiána, bordering with Fattiabád of zillah Hissár, from which it was transferred, and the Bikanir territory.

3. It originally comprised 57 villages, of which 13 were retained in zillah Hissár at the time of the transfer in 1838, and now contains 41 inhabited and 3 uninhabited villages.

4. The population has of late years considerably increased especially by immigration from Bíkanir, where the rate of assessment is much higher.

5. The soil is sandy throughout; there are no diversified features; the whole tract is dependent on the season, having no artificial means of irrigation, and a scanty supply of wells with sweet water.

6. This parganah was included in the professional survey of 1840, when the boundaries were set up, and no disputes were found at the late interior measurement. The triple points have been marked with blocks, and the separative line with Bíkanir by pillars of masonry which should be annually inspected and kept in repair.

7. Khasrah measurement was effected by amíns, and, as the result has shown, under careful superintendence. The Commissioner, adverting to the vast increase of cultivation compared with the result given in previous professional survey, suspected fraud, and for some time suspended operations, but a partial and personal verification removed these misgivings.

8. The measurements were made during a season of great prosperity, when all the land that could be cultivated was sown or broken up, and 107,275 acres of cultivation out of 138,509, total area for a parganah in Bhattiána, shows a proportion that naturally excited questions. The Superintendent * has judiciously regarded this as exceptional, and deducted one-fifth from the whole extent in calculating the assessment.

*Para. 23 of his report.

9. The principle of the revised assessment is fully explained in paras. 21 and 26 of his report; and although the adherence to one fixed rate per bígah throughout a whole parganah, without advertence to previous assessment, and with little regard to the fiscal results of former years, may appear objectionable, espècially as it involves both large increment and reductions, yet it has borne the test of some experience; for, through subsequent seasons of varying character, the whole of the Government demand has been realized without any balances or coercive measures.

10. The former jamas afforded no criterion, for they were fixed by the native officers on rough estimates of existing crops. Nor can remissions allowed in past years be considered generally a fair test, especially where it had become a part of the revenue system to allow remissions annually. Too much and too little remission in different estates must unavoidably be the result of the system, especially where the district officer has no effective, well-paid, and trustworthy establishment to aid in the operation.

11. The result of the revised assessment is an increase in 16 and a decrease in 28 villages, showing a net decrease in the former jama of Rs. 2,462. Some of the alterations, it must be acknowledged, are startling—the examples noted in the margin for instance, but, as above stated, experience has justified the Supdt.'s assessments; and on the one hand in the case of large enhancements, there is still the fact that the revenue rate is one ana per bígah, and in those of similarly large reduction the jamas of past years have never been realized, and there have been no appeals.

No.	*Present.*	*Proposed.*	*Estate.*
		INCREASE.	
1	100	181	Ali Muhammad.
11	150	300	Hazira.
18	200	335	Kuzána.
41	150	244	Sahpúrmadauri.
		DECREASE.	
2	611	309	Bakriwála.
5	670	445	Chakarwála.
12	400	274	Jogiwáli.
16	930	301	Kagdana.
22	150	53	Marakdiwan.
28	700	348	Natho-kan-kellar.
33	312	170	Rampura.
34	525	386	Rampur Kadim.
43	250	167	Jogia Khurd.

12. Respecting proprietary and other rights of members of the village communities, there is some ambiguity in the Superintendent's report, which has been cleared up on scrutiny of the settlement misls sent for inspection. The proprietary tenure is declared throughout to be pure zamíndári, though the term of bhyachára recurs in more than one passage of the report.

13. From these settlement files it appears that the proprietors, who are styled biswadárs have an interest in the profit and loss of every portion of the mahal; and though in the majority of mahals there is severalty of occupation, there is no severalty of interest. If the under-tenants are of the class styled botedár who pay rent, and have no vote in the

[c] Para. 7 of Superintendent's report.

expenditure, that rent is at common stock divided amongst the biswadárs according to their shares after paying the Government demand and other expenses of management, and 18 of the 44 villages are stated to be in this predicament. On the others which are called bhyachára, the Government demand and village expenses, in the regulation of which proprietors and tenants have a voice, are realized by a bach levied on all equally according to the extent of land cultivated by each individual.

14. This bach is described in the compacts of settlement to be—

Jama	...	...	1 ana per bígah.
Road fund	...	...	1 per cent.
Lambardári	...	...	5 „
Biswadári	...	...	5 „
Malbah	...	...	5 „

all of which is to be collected into one fund from which the jama, road-fund, and village expenses are to be paid, and the residue shared by the biswadárs by biswas; or, if deficiency arise, the latter will make up the balance according to their biswa shares.

15. The rights of the inferior classes of the village communities appear to have been determined authoritatively by the Superintendent. Those who have occupied for 10 years are hereditary tenants, those who have held for less term as assámís jadíd, the former having the option of subletting, the others not allowed this privilege, and neither having the power of transfer. Inheritance in both cases follows on residence upon the estate; and in a district where the people generally are of unsettled habits, this rule appears unobjectionable. The persons styled tenants-at-will are those who hold from year to year, and the number of such is stated to be only 36 in the whole parganah.

Paras. 10 to 13 of Superintendent's report.

16. Heretofore it seems that any party, whether proprietor or tenant, had the privilege of breaking up the waste. The right of assignment or occupancy belongs to the biswadárs only, but it is provided in the compact that resident tenants shall have the preference to strangers.

17. In this compact the rule regarding succession to vacant lambardáris requires amendment; it is provided that if the lambardárs are childless, the rightful party shall succeed. It would be better to determine the election by suffrage.

18. And another article of the compact binds the biswadárs to respect rent-free parcels, though such have been declared invalid. If this is not a clerical error, it should be disallowed. Some exceptions may also be taken to the fees awarded in marriages, which rather belong to the

Para. 12 of Commissioner's letter.

category of soil usage than village management, but the Commissioner does not object to it.

Para. 29 of report.

19. Sufficient provision has not been made for the village patwári in all instances. The distribution of patwáris appears judicious, but the rate in no case exceeds 84, and in one case is as low as 29. The remuneration has been fixed at 6¼ per cent. on the collections, and paid from the tahsíldári. The Superintendent may be able, in the cases of deficiency, to bring up the amount to the minimum of Rs. 60; it is not anticipated that it will be necessary to request any sacrifice of Government revenue to obtain this result.

Para. 30 of report.

20. The rural police is sufficiently, if not more than sufficiently strong, the chaukidári establishment involving an expense of Rs. 1,949, which is collected by a tax on each house; certain brahmans and other parties who have had the privilege heretofore being exempted. The amount of contribution provides also for the remuneration of a bakhshi. This is unobjectionable.

Para. 28 of report.

21. A usage has been established or recognized regarding supplies, the sale proceeds of which are to be devoted to village improvements. The idea is a novel one, but it is to be commended as dispensing with interference of police and chaprásis. It is not stated, but must be supposed, that unsold stores lapse to the owners.

22. With the exception of the questioned articles in the settlement compact and the deficient remuneration of certain patwáris, there appears to be no reason to object to the confirmation of this settlement. The proceedings of the Superintendent have been subject of much discussion and some doubts, especially with reference to the mutations in the assessment, and some of the provisions are doubtless not well suited to a district where land is valuable and returns are certain; but the rule of settlement in Bhattiána must be a very moderate demand, which can be realized in all seasons, and close attention has been paid to this principle.

23. The Superintendent merits commendation for his industry and care in the settlement, which has been closely tested.

From S. FRAZER, ESQUIRE, *Agent and Commissioner Dehli, to* CAPTAIN R. ROBERTSON, *Superintendent Bhattiána, No.* 133 *dated* 10*th January* 1856.

In continuation of Mr. Harvey's letter No. 3122 dated 29th October last, I have the honor to forward copy of one from the Sadr Board,* and the orders of Government† on their report of your settlement of parganah Darbah, copy of which last‡ has already been supplied to you.

* No. 4 dated 1st January 1856.

† No. 3823 A dated 22nd December 1855.

‡ No. 1121 dated 13th October.

2. Government sanction the revised jamas for 20 years from 1853-54, and suggest some excisions from the settlement compact, and emendations, which you will be so good as to carry into effect.

3. I shall feel obliged by your informing me when the further settlement reports may be expected.

From H. W. HAMMOND, ESQ., *Secy. Sadr Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces, to* S. FRAZER, ESQ., *Commissioner Dehli Division, No.* 4 *dated Agra, 1st January* 1856.

PRESENT:

E. A. Reade, Esq., Senior Member.
C. C. Jackson, Esq., Junior Member.

Board to Government, No. 1121 dated 12th October 1855.
Government order No. 3823 A dated 22nd December 1855.

Referring to Mr. Harvey's letter No. 138 of 3rd May 1855, and to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Sadr Board of Revenue to forward, for your information, and for transmission to the Superintendent of Bhattiána, copies of Board's address and of the orders of Government, marginally noted, confirming the settlement of parganah Darbah for a period of 20 years from 1853-54.

2. The attention of the Superintendent should be particularly directed to paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Government orders directing the omission of the restriction on the sale of biswahs, and of the positive prohibition against the alienation of tenant right. The substitution of a clause providing for the eviction of cultivators on their neglecting to pay a balance proved against them, in lieu of that entered in the wájib-ul-arz, is also directed in paragraph 5 of the Government order, and should be duly attended to. The clause prescribing fees to be leived at marriages should be erased from the wájib-ul-arz, as ordered in para. 8, in concurrence with the opinion expressed by the Board.

3. The Board expect shortly to receive the settlement reports of parganahs Sirsa and Rori; the settlement misls of several villages in which a progressive jama has been engaged for were inspected by the Junior Member on his late visit to the district, and appeared open to no objection; and, with reference to extensive wastes or bangar lands occasionally extending to two-thirds of the village area, the directions given by the Junior Member for settling as separate mahals these tracts for which distinct engagements had been taken by you as khiraniabádi, or dakhili villages, should be attended to.

4. The additional establishment of six Moharrirs at Rs. 15 per mensem for six months, sanctioned by the Junior Member, will, it is

presumed, enable the Superintendent to complete the settlement records of parganah Rânia Bursail within that period.

5. Regarding parganah Wattu more detailed direction will be sent, and the Board await a report of what has been effected towards the settlement of the parganahs Malout, Mahájani and Gudah.

From H. W. HAMMOND, ESQ., *Secretary Sadr Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces, to* W. MUIR, ESQ., *Secretary to Government N. W. Provinces, No.* 1121 *dated* 12*th October* 1855.

Copy supplied with No. 3122 dated 29th October 1855.

From W. MUIR, ESQ., *Secretary to Government N. W. Provinces, to* H. W. HAMMOND, ESQ., *Secretary Sadr Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces, No.* 3823 *A dated Head-quarters Camp Palwal, the 22nd December 1855.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted in the margin, connected with the settlement of parganah Darbah, zillah Bhattiána.

No. 1121, dated 13th October, with enclosures.
No. 1300 „ 30th November. „
No. 1333 „ 11th December. „

2. The Lieutenant Governor observes that the nature of the soil and advantages of position throughout this parganah are stated to be uniform. The application, therefore, of an unvarying rate of settlement, *viz.*, one ana per bígah, may be allowed as appropriate, and is approved accordingly. The principle has indeed occasioned many remarkable changes both in decreasing and increasing the assessment. But the result involving a reduction of revenue from Rs. 13,183 to Rs. 10,721, being founded upon a basis which is clearly moderate, affords every assurance that the revenue presses nowhere heavily, and the experience of the two past seasons gives confidence that in the new assessments a punctuality of collection will be attained such as has been hitherto unknown. The revised jamas are accordingly sanctioned for a period of 20 years from 1853-54.

3. The very general and strict prohibition of the sale of biswadári rights, as noted in the margin, the Lieutenant Governor would omit from the administration paper. It is probably beyond the intent of the people, as its effects might sometimes be to stop the power of sale altogether.

"The biswah of the village shall "not be sold without the agreement "and consent of all the co-sharers."

4. His Honor would also omit the condition noted in the margin, which absolutely interdicts the sale of their holdings by the cultivators. The practice of sale of rights of occupancy, when of a fixed character, might then grow up or not, as the convenience and interests of all parties might, in the progress of general improvement, be found to recommend.

"The assámís of the village "cannot sell their occupancy. They "are entitled to occupancy alone, "and the proprietary right rests in "the biswadárs."

5. The provisions noted marginally from entry 13 of the first wájib-ul-arz are vague and inappropriate. It should be stated simply that the cultivators will be liable to eviction on their neglecting to pay a balance proved against them in the summary court.

"Such of the assámís as may "appear to us unable to pay we "shall confiscate their fields & insti- "tute a summary suit for the re- "covery of the balance; but should "any of the assámís oppose our pro- "ceedings, they will be liable to "punishment."

6. In the boledari villages the rent of the cultivators has been fixed at 50 per cent. on the Government demand. It should be understood that this is not a final and absolute rate in every instance, but only the general standard which has been fixed at the settlement, and which is liable to fluctuation, or elsewhere from causes applicable to the particular case, or from compact between the zamíndárs and cultivators.

7. It is not usual to enter in the wájib-ul-arz the detail of any máfi land which the zamíndár may have released in favor of individuals. It might be proper to insert, as to all such personal grants by the zamíndárs, that if the settlement should be at any time annulled, these lands will be liable to full rent.

Section 15 of the 1st and 16 of the 2nd wájib-ul-arz.

8. The Lieutenant Governor concurs with the Board that it is not necessary to enter in administration paper the detail of fees to be taken upon marriages.

Para 18.

9. With reference to your 19th para., regarding the inadequate remuneration of patwáris, your subsequent letter No. 1333 dated the 11th instant has conveyed the satisfactory assurance that the halqa-bandi arrangements have been completed, so that there is now no patwári remunerated at less than Rs. 60 per annum.

10. The system of providing a maintenance for the police by a house tax, as explained in your 20th para., is approved.

11. The prohibition against the cutting down of trees, referred to in the correspondence submitted with your letter No. 1121 dated the 12th October, is stated to have received the sanction of the late Lieutenant Governor, and, under the peculiar circumstances of the district, is approved.

12. The Lieutenant Governor concurs with the Board in recording his favorable opinion of the exertions and intelligence shown by Captain Robertson in the operations now reported, and he is gratified in anticipating that the same important benefits of a low assessment, capable of being realized in all ordinary seasons, and of the secure record of rights, both cultivating and proprietary, will, by the continued energy and deligence of that officer, be shortly extended to every portion of his district.

13. Points regarding the settlement of other parganahs of the district have been discussed at the conference recently held with the Board at Dehli, and the views of the Lieutenant Governor expressed on them.

14. The enclosures of your letter are returned, copies of such as are required having been kept for record.

From CAPTAIN R. ROBERTSON, *Superintendent Bhattiána, to* SIMON FRASER, ESQ., *Agent and Commissioner Dehli, No.* 100 *dated* 1*st October* 1856.

I have the honor to submit the records of setttlement of the villages comprizing parganah Rori, prepared agreeably to Regulation IX of 1833 by the orders of the late Lieutenant Governor and the Sadr Board, as per margin.

Memo of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor N. W. Provinces, dated 12th January 1852.
Secretary Sadr Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces, No. 68 dated 5th March 1852, received with Agent and Commissioner's No. 771 dated 9th March 1852.

2. Parganah Rori was confiscated in 1847 from the Rájah of Nábha, and incorporated with this district.

3. By orders, as per margin, seven of these villages have been transferred to the Mahárájah of Patiála.

Commissioner's letter No. 1908 dated the 31st May 1856, and annexures.

4. I had completed the settlement of this parganah previous to transfer, and should have submitted these papers with those of parganah Sirsa had it not been for the proposed transfer.

5. The area of this parganah, as it now remains, is 48 square miles. It is bounded on the east and north by the Patiála territory, on the south by the Patiála territory and parganah Sirsa, and on the west by parganah Gúdah.

6. When the tract was confiscated, it was stated to contain 15 villages, but there were also two small parcels of land (uninhabited) which

had always been in the possession of the zamíndárs of mauzah Thiraj, parganah Gúdah, and are now classed as separate estates—Chak Thiraj Kalán and Chak Thiraj Khúrd.

7. A dispute of long standing had existed between the chiefs of Nábha and Patiála with reference to the boundaries; this dispute was definitely decided by Mr. Greathed in 1848-49, and pacca pillars were erected under the direction of that officer. There were no disputes relative to boundaries within the parganah itself or with the neighbouring parganahs Gúdah and Sirsa.

8. The total population of this parganah, according to the census made by measuring amíns, amounts to 4,002 souls, about 83 to a square mile. The average cultivation per male adult is 9 acres; the population principally consists of Bhattis and Sikhs. There are three Bhatti villages—Pannehari, Panga and Musáhibwála.

9. Those who held pattas from the Rájah of Nábha have been recognized by me as the proprietors, with such parties as they may have named as their coparceners, and such as have otherwise obtained proprietary title. There are two imperfect pattidári, one bhyachára, and seven zamíndári villages in this parganah. The lambardárs held pattas granting them a certain number of "ghumáos" * of land rent-free as remuneration from the Ráj. They preferred their claim for a continuance of this grant, but have referred to correspondence in Major Thorsby's time. I ascertained that when Major Thorsby made the settlement of certain villages of parganah Gúdah after they became British possession, this claim was disallowed, and a remuneration at a percentage on the jama substituted instead thereof. I have followed the same rule; and in all the villages where the proprietors realize no profits from the cultivation, remuneration has been allowed to lambardárs at the rate of 5 per cent. on the jama to be realized from the villages

10. In the 22nd para. of my letter No. 39 dated 28th March 1856, reporting on my settlement proceedings in parganah Sirsa, I remarked—"the banks of the river Ghaggar in parganah Rori are high, and consequently the lands are not fully flooded until the stream has advanced into the district and reached high land, which impedes its progress, and so allows the water to rise." This remark had reference principally to the villages that have been transferred to the Maháráajah of Patiála. The remarks on the concluding portion of the para. above quoted apply equally to the villages that have been retained in this parganah, which are flooded by the Ghaggar.

11. From the time these estates came into British possession to period of settlement the lands have been held khám, *i. e.*, the revenue has been collected on the supposed actual cultivation, at the rates of two anas per Government bígah of rohi land and twelve anas per bígah of sothar.

* A ghumáo is equal to one acre.

12. The result of my proposed jama is somewhat in excess of the average amount collected during seven years (memo. annexed). I have already explained in my reports on parganahs Sirsa and Darba the system that was in force, that no measurements were made of the cultivation, but that the tahsíl officials merely reported that in their own opinion there was a certain extent of cultivation, and that a certain extent had been destroyed by drought, &c. Now that the lands have been measured, and the correct cultivated area has been ascertained, the assessment has been made according thereto, and in certain villages where the waste lands were extensive, I have lightly assessed them The above will account for the increase on average collections.

13. My proposed jama for the first year amounts to Rs. 3,514, which will progressively increase to the fifth year, when the jama will remain at Rs. 4,008.

14. The rate of assessment of the lands of this parganah flooded by the Ghaggar has been fixed at six anas per bígah, on the principle and for the reasons stated by me in my report on parganah Sirsa. The sothar land of the villages retained are subject to the same flooding and the same destruction of crops.

15. In one village, Shámgarh, the system of batáí prevails, but no accounts were procurable. In all the other village on the Ghaggar the revenue is collected by equal bach at the Government rates.

16. Captain Robinson made the settlement of two villages,* and fixed the rate on the rohi lands at four anas per bígah, which rate he purposed fixing throughout the parganah. The soil is certainly of a superior quality to that of Sirsa, and a rabi crop (barley) *is occasionally* produced if rain fall late in September or early in October, and is followed by the maháwat; but being of opinion that this rate was too high, and could not be realized annually, the monsoons being uncertain, I have fixed the rates on the rohi lands at two anas three pie per bígah, being an increase of half an ana on the rates fixed in parganah Sirsa. The rent rates vary from four to five anas per bígah, so that my settlement rate is about half of the rent rate.

* Mirpúr and Baudrá.

17. There are two patwári circles in the parganah. The old patwáris having qualified themselves, as required, in Nágri, and the Panjábi system of measurement has been retained. The wages of these servants will be realized from the zamíndárs at the rate of one ana per rupee on collections, and will be collected with the revenue.

18. The remuneration to chaukidárs is to be in money, and their wages collected with the Government revenue and paid through the Magistrate. Rori Khás is a large Qasbah. The provisions of the new Act might with advantage be extended to this Qasbah.

19. The baláhar of each village is to receive ten or twelve sérs of grain from each zamíndár annually.

20. The collections have been made for the past two years agreeably to the jamas fixed, and realized without difficulty, notwithstanding that the seasons have not been very favorable. The measures have been tested, and, I trust, will meet with approval.

From S. FRASER, ESQ., *Agent and Commissioner Dehli, to* CAPTAIN R. ROBERTSON, *Superintendent Bhattiána, No.* 1517 *dated Dehli, the 8th May 1857.*

With reference to your letter No. 106 dated 11th November last, I have the honor to enclose copy of my report * to the Sadr Board, and the orders of the Board † and Government, on your settlement of parganah Rori.

* No. 148 dated 2nd April.

† No. 203 dated 1st May.

2. Be good enough to furnish the information required by superior authority on points indicated.

From S. FRASER, ESQUIRE, *Agent and Commissioner Dehli, to the Sadr Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, No.* 148 *dated Dehli, 2nd April* 1857.

I have the honor to submit the settlement report and statements of parganah Rori, Zillah Bhattiána.

2. There are but 10 villages of this parganah, the jamas of which were Rs. 3,587 in the last year of settlement; it is proposed to raise them to Rs. 4,008 in the fifth year of the revised settlement up to the year 1873-74.

3. There is much difficulty in arriving at any judgment upon this settlement. I have so much confidence in Captain Robertson's judgment that I assumed he had well weighed the probability of realizing his new assessments, although he must look to a great increase of settlers and cultivation to make good the demands. Captain Robertson urges that the present jamas of all the villages in the parganah were in excess of the amount of collections for seven years, but he is fully satisfied; the assessment is light, and there will be no difficulty in realizing the revenue if successive seasons of drought do not occur.

4. I have not pressed any alteration in the statements in regard to the non-observance of your Board's rules * in calculating the several cesses, those rules having been circulated subsequently to the preparation of the statements. It may be assumed the observance of these rules is the less necessary since the rental assets could not be ascertained, though Captain Robertson believes the rent rates to vary from four to five anas on *rohi* land, and his settlement rate is about a half.

* No. 18 of 1855.

5. The present measurements of all these estates, except Malri, are rather in excess of the previous ones,—a fact variously accounted for by inequalities of surface, alienations, &c.; but as all the new measurements were purtalled, I did not object to pass the bills for amíns' wages. No external boundary disputes resulted from the increased areas, as was likely to have been the case if land had been absorbed by our villages from any of the adjoining parganahs. Mr. Greathed's limits of 1848-49 are still defined by the masonry pillars then erected.

Para. 7.

6. The Superintendent did right in rejecting the claims of the lambardárs to rent free slips allowed them by the Nábha Chief, and in assigning them a percentage instead, as had been previously done by Captain Thorsby.

Para 9.

7. I remarked nothing in the record of rights and liabilities that appeared to call for an expression of opinion.

8. The patwáris have been fairly provided for, as their salaries will average Rs. 125, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that, though old hands, they have qualified themselves in Nágri and the Panjábi system of measurement.

9. In eight of the villages chaukidárs are appointed at salaries of Rs. 2 or 2-8. Remuneration to balahars varies from five to ten sers per house of grain, or from five to ten sers per plough. The poverty of the people can scarcely yield a higher salary to the chaukidárs, or I should be glad to have procured it for them as likely to promote efficiency.

10. When last at Sirsa I consulted with Captain Robertson on the results of this settlement, and had every reason to be satisfied with the exposition of that gentleman's views.

From W. H. LOWE, ESQ., *Officiating Secretary Sadr Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces, to* S. FRASER, ESQ., *Commissioner Dehli Division, No.* 203 *dated Agra, 1st May* 1857.

PRESENT:

W. Muir, Esq., Offg. Junior Member.

With reference to your letter No. 148 dated 2nd April 1857, I am desired by the Sadr Board of Revenue to forward copy of their

address to Government, No. 455 dated 17th April, and of the orders of Government, No. 2717 dated 25th instant, confirming the settlement of parganah Rori, and to call your attention to paragraph 3 of the latter.

From W. H. LOWE, ESQ., *Offg. Secy. Sadr Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces, to* C. B. THORNHILL, ESQ., *Officiating Secretary to Government North-Western Provinces, No.* 455 *dated Agra,* 17*th April* 1857.

PRESENT.

E. A. Reade, Esq., Senior member.

W. Muir, Esq., Offg. Junior Member.

By direction of the Sadr Board of Revenue, I have the honor to submit, for the orders of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, the settlement report and appendices of Parganah Rori, Zillah Bhattiána.

2. This small parganah, since the late transfer to Pathâli, consists of only ten villages. The total area is 31,011 acres, of which 13,870 are cultivated, and 15,748, though rated as culturable, are fallow. The population is very scanty, being only 4,002, or 83 per square mile.

Cultivated	acres	13,870
Fallow	„	15,748
Barren	„	1,393
Total area		31,011

3. The Board do not quite understand Captain Robertson's statement in paragraph 9, that he has assigned a lambardâri allowance of 5 per cent. "where the proprietors realize no profits from the cultivation," but he will be called on to explain this. He was quite right, however, in abolishing the privilege of rent-free lands held by lambardârs.

4. The parganah came into our management in 1847, and was held khâm till the present settlement took effect in 1854. The average annual collections under the direct system were only Rs. 2,877. The proposed jama is for the first year Rs. 3,514, rising in five years to Rs. 4,008. Captain Robertson has shown in his 12th paragraph that the former collections are no sound criterion of what the parganah can pay.

5. After all, in so peculiar a country we must trust especially to the judgment and discretion of the settling officer, and Captain Robertson has not hesitated repeatedly to express his conviction that these villages are even now under-assessed, and we may be safely guided on this as on previous occasions by the Superintendent.

6. There is no necessity to dwell upon the principles of assessment, as they are the same as those for Sirsa.

7. On looking at the vernacular misl of Mauzá Mallar, the Board find that there are two thokes with division of land, as per margin; yet statement III shows the whole as an undivided zamíndári estate. The attention of the local authorities will be called to this discrepancy.

Patti Jhandu and Sahibá	1,177-15
Ladhú	662-11
Common to both pattis	1,262-17
Total area ...	3,103-3

8. The Board recommend the settlement for sanction.

From C. B. THORNHILL, ESQ., *Officiating Secretary to Government North-Western Provinces, to* W. H. LOWE, ESQ., *Offg. Secy. Sadr Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, No.* 2717 *dated Agra,* 25*th April* 1857.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 455 dated the 17th instant, submitting, with the Board's remarks, the settlement report and appendices of parganah Rori, Zillah Bhattiána, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant Governor is pleased, as recommended, to confirm the settlement of the parganah, the aggregate amount of the assessment being for the first year Rs. 3,514, then rising gradually till in the fifth year it reaches Rs. 4,008, and remaining fixed at that for fifteen more years, or till 1873-74.

2. Every confidence may justly be placed in the local knowledge and the discretion of Captain Robertson, and he refers, in the last paragraph of his letter of the 1st October last, to the satisfactory evidence of the suitableness of the jamas as adjusted by him, which is afforded by the fact that the collections had been made according to them for the past two years, and had been realized without difficulty.

3. The Board will have the goodness to submit, for the information of Government, the explanation which may be received from Captain Robertson as to the principle noticed in your 3rd paragraph, on which he has assigned the prescribed allowance of 5 per cent. to the lambardárs of villages.

4. The original enclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

From J. H. OLIVER, ESQ., *Deputy Commissioner Sirsa, to the Commissioner and Superintendent Hissár Division, No.* 52 *dated* 26*th May* 1858.

With reference to my letter No. 40 dated the 17th instant, regarding settlement records of this district, I regret to inform you that the orders of Government and other documents relating to the settlement

of the Sirsa district cannot be obtained even from the Sadr Board's office at Agra.

2. For extracts from abstracts of the Board's proceedings in the case, the Secretary has referred me to you. I therefore beg the favor of being furnished with a copy of the extracts for record in this office.

From E. BRANDRETH, ESQ., *Commissioner and Superintendent Hissár Division, to the Deputy Commissioner Sirsa, No.* 145, *dated* 28*th May* 1858.

I have the honor, in compliance with your letter No. 52 dated the 26th May, to enclose copies of extracts from abstracts of the proceedings of the Sadr Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, relating to the settlement of the district under your charge, for record in your office.

Copy of Extract from Abstract of Board's Proceedings dated the 13*th April* 1857.

COLLECTIVE BOARD.

Settlement of parganah Sirsa, Zillah Bhattiána.

P. No. 2914. *No. 295.*

Offg. Secretary to Government N. W. Provinces, No. 2064, *dated* 2*nd April* 1857.

Reply to No. 167 dated 16th March, communicates the following order by His Honor :—

Para. 3. A distinct report should be obtained from the Superintendent as regards the prohibition of sale of tenant tenures.

Para. 5. The Superintendent should be called upon to state in what manner the Bhattis, whose former predatory habits are believed to be effectually repressed, now find employment.

Para. 7. It should be stated how in the classification of tenures 47 out of 71 villages (with occupant cultivators) were assigned to the head of zamíndári.

Para. 12. It is a point for further enquiry and report by Captain Robertson whether the high rates imposed on two Mauzas (Madho Singhána and Mangála), to which cuts have been made by zamíndárs from a jhíl (Dhannún) for irrigation purposes, need be maintained

during the present settlement when an effective encouragement and stimulus appear to be so much wanted for the construction of similar cuts in other parts of the Parganah.

Para. 18. A copy of the Superintendent's remarks as to the absence of a school in the whole district will be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction for his remarks and suggestions. The Superintendent should be required to add, unless he sees strong local objections, a condition of paying one per cent. on his assessed jamas to the engagements of the zamíndárs for the revenue. Captain Robertson will also explain the nature of the collections on account school funds, alluded to by him in his report.

Para. 19. On the understanding in the preceding para. the Lieutenant Governor formally sanctions the settlement, as framed by Captain Robertson, for 20 years from 1854-55 to 1873-74, subject also to such reductions as may be made in the villages alluded to in para. 12.

Para. 20. A careful attention will be given by Superintendent to correction of the points noticed by Offg. Junior Member connected with the vernacular misls.

Para. 21. Commending Captain Robertson for his intelligent discrimination and fairness with which he has effected the settlement, and noticing favorably the assistance rendered by the 2nd Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Donald, in drawing up the administration papers.

To Commissioner Dehli Division, No. 296.

Reference to his No. 493 dated 11th December 1856, forwarding copy of Government order and of Board's address, and also of a note by Offg. Junior Member, and requesting an early report on the points indicated in paras. 8, 5, 7, 12 and 18 of the Government order.

Extract from Abstract of Board's Proceedings dated the 15*th May* 1857.

UPPER CIRCLE.

Return of papers connected with settlement of parganah Sirsa, Zillah Hissár.

P. No. 3207. *No.* 16.

Assistant Secretary to Government N. W. Provinces, No. 2333 *dated* 11*th April* 1857.

Returning original enclosures received with Board's letter No. 167 dated the 16th February 1857.

To Commissioner Dehli Division, No. 17.

Returning enclosure of his letter No. 403 dated the 11th December 1856.

Extract from Abstract of Board's Proceedings dated 16*th February* 1857.

COLLECTIVE BOARD.

Revised Settlement of parganah Sirsa, Zillah Bhattiána, under Regulation IX of 1833.

P. No. 9671. *No.* 1—20.

Commissioner of Dehli, No. 493 *dated* 11*th December* 1856.

Submits the report of the Superintendent, with the usual settlement statements.

Boundary disputes.

All have been adjusted towards Bíkanir; pacca pillars have been erected to mark the boundary, and the same course will be pursued in respect to the transferred Patiála villages.

Past history and present condition. Refer to the Superintendent's report, which is very interesting. Observes that the average rates of settlement are two anas and three pie per acre on the total area, two anas and five pie on the málguzári, and 4 anas and 9 pie on the cultivated area, the total assessment being Rs. 26,554 in lieu of Rs. 27,226, the average jama of the last five years. Considers the assessment fair, as the higher jamas of former settlements were never fully realized. States that of the whole parganah 65 villages are inhabited, and 6 are wirán; but efforts are being made to locate settlers, and the population has nearly doubled during the last seven years. The town of Sirsa is rapidly improving under Captain Robertson's mild system of administration; property is rising in value, and is becoming an object of general interest and competition; but the agricultural prospects are held back by the difficulty of procuring water, the Ghaggar and Choya being the only streams available for the purpose of irrigation, which are uncertain and capricious in their supply; hence the low rates fixed by the Superintendent. The rabi kists of the Ghaggar have not been realized in full for years past, and in only three villages are profits realized by the proprietors. Observes that in villages where the banjar is extensive, progressive rates have been adopted, lest, if the highest rates were at once demanded, the proceeding should be disheartening and injurious to the people. In some villages Captain Robertson has separated off

a portion of the area, and has established new mahals, particularly in parganah Rânia, with the view of withdrawing the landed proprietors from their habit of cattle-lifting, and he proposes to encourage his system by offers of takâvi for the construction of tanks and wells. The provisions of the Board's Circular L respecting partitions, have been attended to in the clauses of the administration papers. With regard to the levy of 10 per cent. Macadami, he (Commissioner) doubted the expediency of fixing the allowance at so high a rate; but as it has been sanctioned on the settlement of Darba, the arrangement has not been interfered with. The halqas of the parganah have been arranged. As regards schools, refers to para. 15 of the Superintendent's report; and in respect to District Dâks, as he would be obliged to collect at higher than the authorized rates to make them effective, he has abandoned the attempt for the present.

To Offg. Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces, Nos. 21-22.

Board submit the report, and remark that the settlement has been made upon the same principles as those of Darba, and that it is satisfactory to notice the marked advance of the population.

Observe that of 71 villages in the parganah 25 are chiefly situated on the banks of the Ghaggar and Choya, and are still inhabited by Bhatti, but in 7 of which the proprietary title has been sold, so that only 18 are now owned by Bhattis, that this class of people has diminished as the pursuits of husbandry are less in accordance with their tastes than the wild and predatory habits in which they formerly indulged, but there are yet of this tribe—

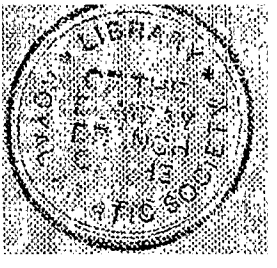
	6,249
Jâts	5,384
Baniahs	3,212
Chamârs	1,708
Râins	1,509

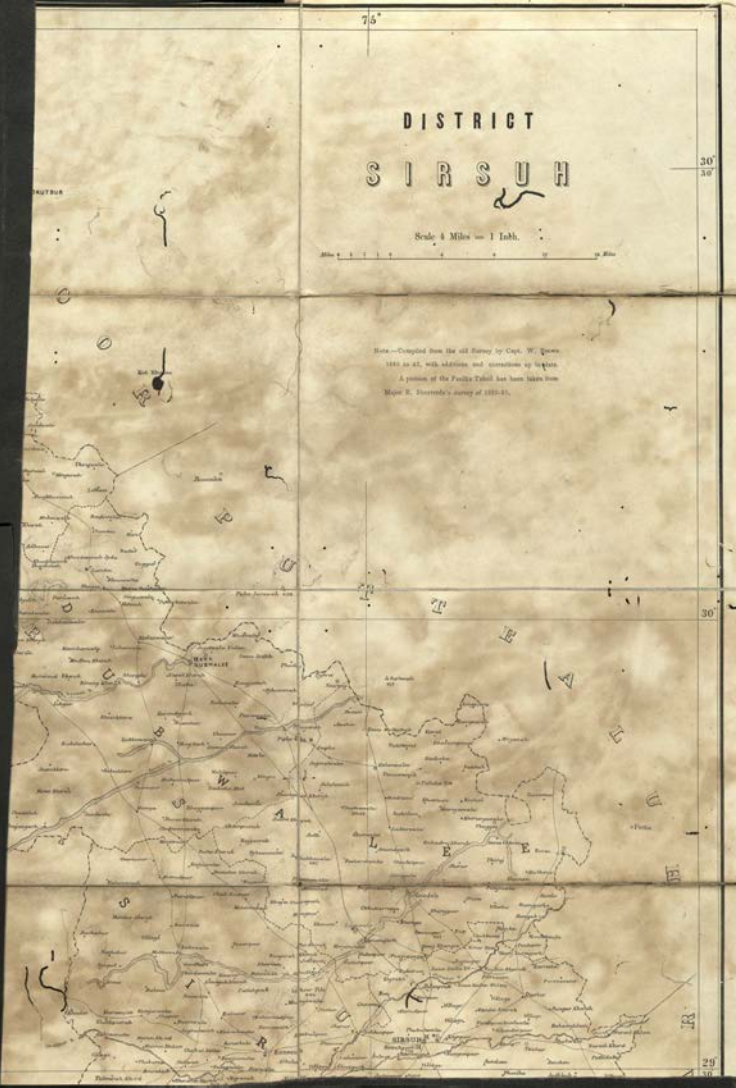
The tenures are—

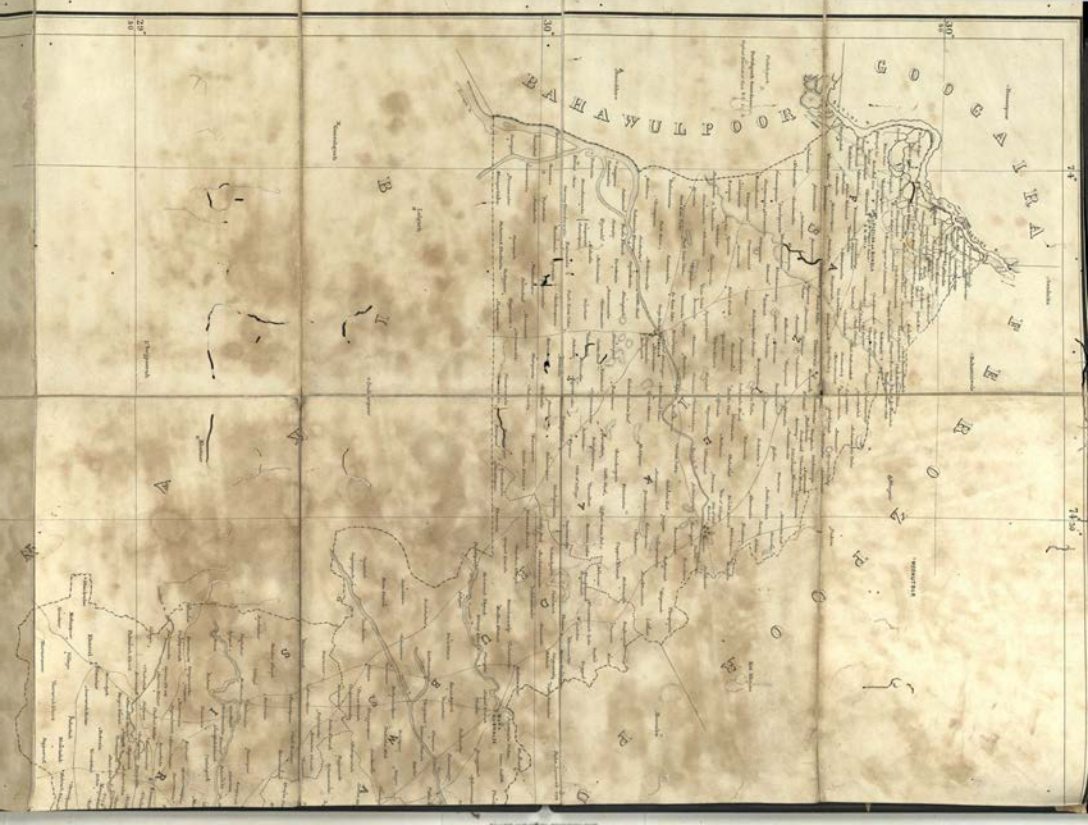
Zamindârî	47
Pattîdârî	.. 3
Imperfect ditto	.. 19
Bhyáchára	.. 2

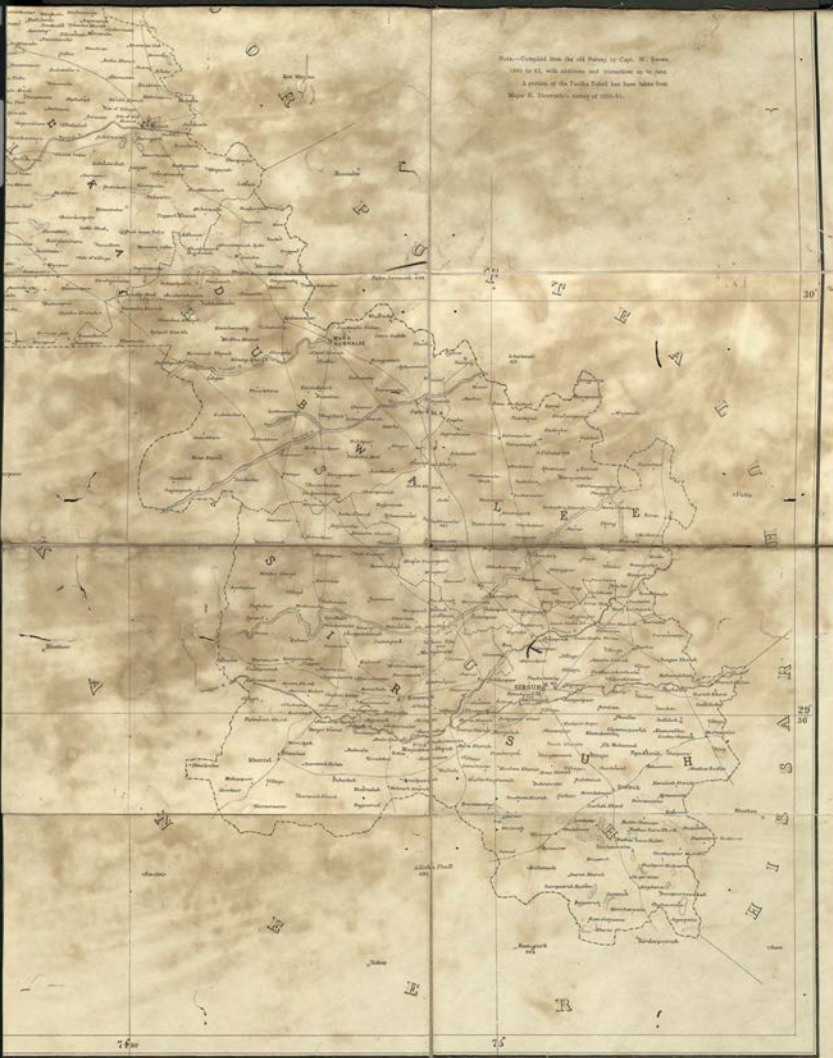
But in this classification the distinction between pattîdârî and Bhyáchára, as laid down in the directions, does not seem to have been recognized. Consider the measures taken by the Superintendent for the colonization of the six uninhabited villages appropriate. Regret that the school at Sirsa has broken down, and suggest that a copy of para. 15 of the Superintendent's report be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction. Remark that the rapid prosperity of the town of Sirsa is a satisfactory proof of successful administration. The trade which passes through the town is estimated at 12 lakhs a year, but the most remarkable feature in the parganah is the Ghaggar torrent, and a carefully prepared table has been drawn out showing its annual progress,

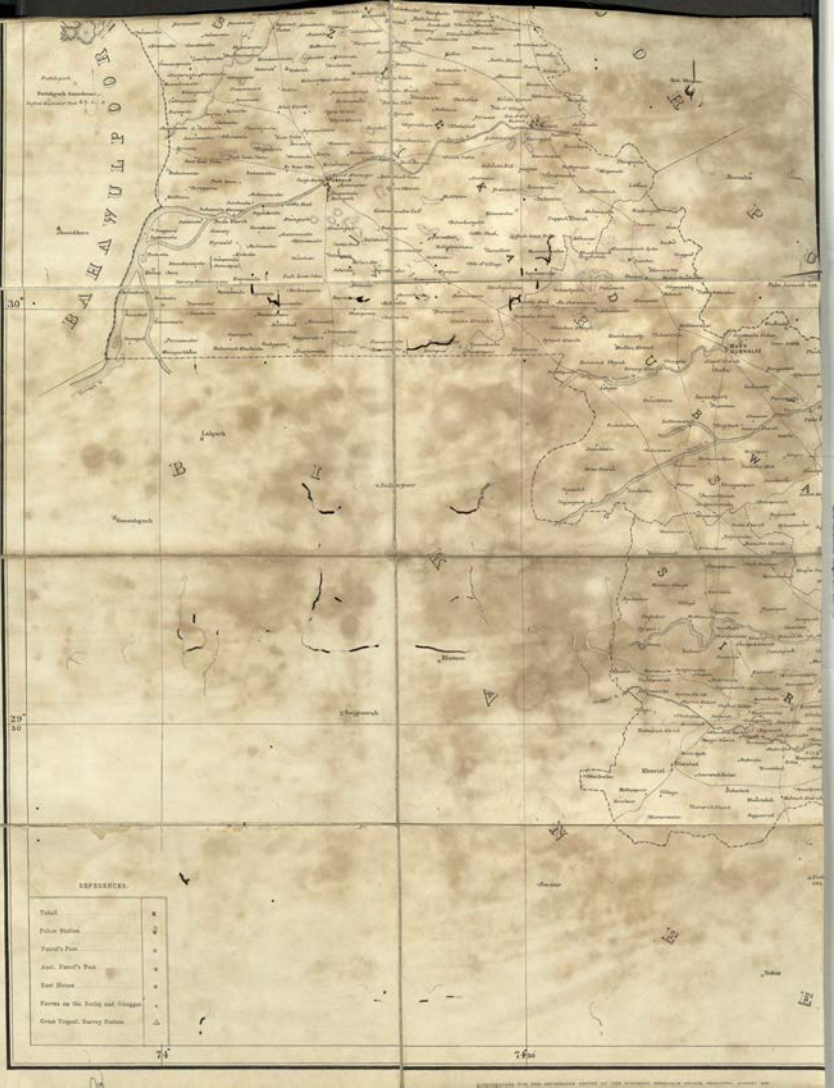
from which it appears that in 15 years its waters only six times reached the western extremity of the district. The banks of the stream in Sirsa are lower than in parganah Roŕ; but whilst this affords the greater chance of fertilization, it at the same time exposes the crops to destruction from untimely floods. Watering from wells is very scarce, as the depth of the water lies at 80 to 140 feet from the surface. The kharíf cultivation consists of 86,059, rabi 9,899. For the unirrigated lands the rent rate is assumed at 2 anas 6 pie per Government bígah, and the revenue rate somewhat less than two-thirds of that sum. In the tract towards the Ghaggar and near Sirsa the rent rates are estimated from 3½ to 4 anas per Government bígah, and revenue rates at 1 ana and 9 pie and 2 anas per bígah has been determined for the kharíf area of Sirsa Khás, which is more than ordinarily productive. For the flooded lands of the Ghaggar, Captain Robertson, after due consideration, has fixed 6 anas per bígah, which will no doubt be easily paid, obviate remissions, and induce the zamíndárs to use their exertions for the full cultivation of the land, and prevent loss by the untimely floods. In the low lands of 15 villages rice crops are cultivated, which have been assessed at 1 rupee to 1 rupee 12 anas per bígah, apparently with judgment and care. For the unirrigable lands Captain Robertson has fixed the same rate as for the sothar lands, 6 anas; where the bangar lands are extensive, a progressive demand has been made. Board see no objection to the formation of separate villages from the excess waste lands of three of the villages; and if strangers be admitted, a málikána can be allowed to the proprietors on the principles of Regulation VII of 1822, Section VIII. Consider it advisable to introduce the system in parganah Ránia also, as proposed by Captain Robertson, as it is calculated to reclaim waste land and to discourage cattle-lifting and other predatory habits of the people. The general result of the assessment is Rs. 26,554, being Rs. 1,838 less than the average of the last five years; but the interests of the Government have been consulted, as for the last ten years the average of collections has been only Rs. 19,584. In the statements Nos. II and III the ultimate as well as the first year's jama should have been entered; the omission will be supplied. The arrangement of patwári's halqas is satisfactory. The orders of Government on the Darba settlement have been duly attended to, excepting that relating to the clause prohibiting the sale of tenant tenures, on which subject it is stated that a reference had been made to Government. Consider the arrangement for the village police satisfactory. The measurements of the amíns in 1853-54 show an increase of Rs. 14,485 above the area of the professional survey in 1840-41, which amounted to only Rs. 1,75,849, which is nearly 8 per cent. The real cause of the discrepancy has not been ascertained, but the measurements, it appears, have been carefully tested. The vernacular misls have been carefully examined, and the Board forward a note, compiled by the Offg. Member, of the results. Recommend confirmation of the settlement, and commend Captain Robertson for the care and judgment displayed in its completion.




DISTRICT
SIRSUH
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.
Note.—Compiled from the old Survey by Capt. W. Brown
1841 to 43, with additions and corrections up to date.
A portion of the Fazilka Tahsil has been taken from
Major R. Sherrard's survey of 1883-85.
75°
30'
29'


BAHAWULPOOR
GOOGAIRA


Note.—Compiled from the old Survey by Capt. W. Raven, 1861 to 63, with additions and corrections up to date.
A portion of the Pancha Tahsil has been taken from Major R. Thornhill's survey of 1850-51.
30°
29° 30'
76° 30'
75°


BAHAWULPOOR
30°
29° 30'
REFERENCES.
Tehsil
Police Station
Patrol's Post
Asst. Patrol's Post
Rest House
Forces on the Sutlej and Ghaggar
Great Trigonl. Survey Station
75°
75° 30'


00108832

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